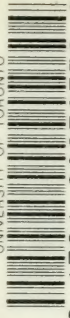
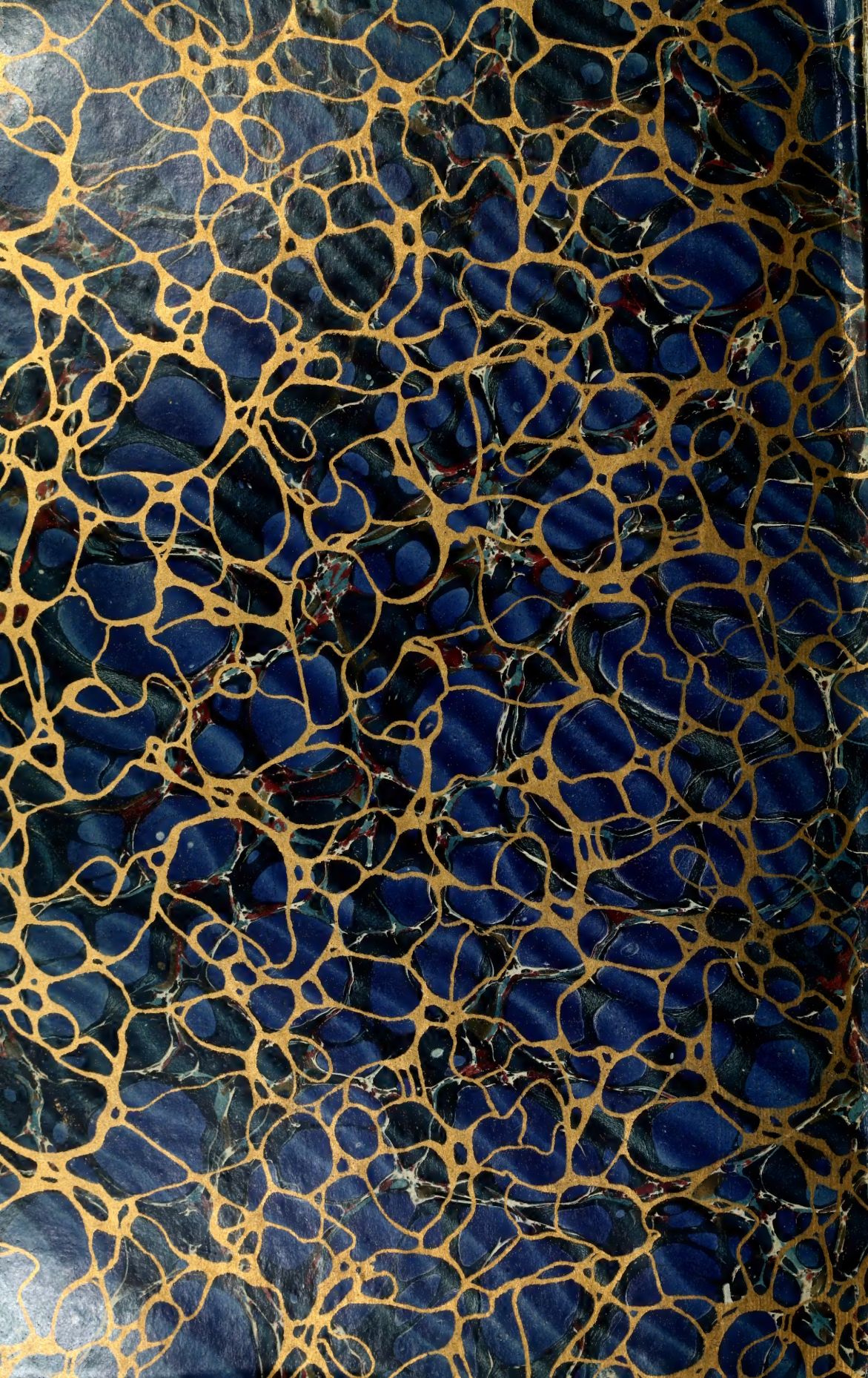
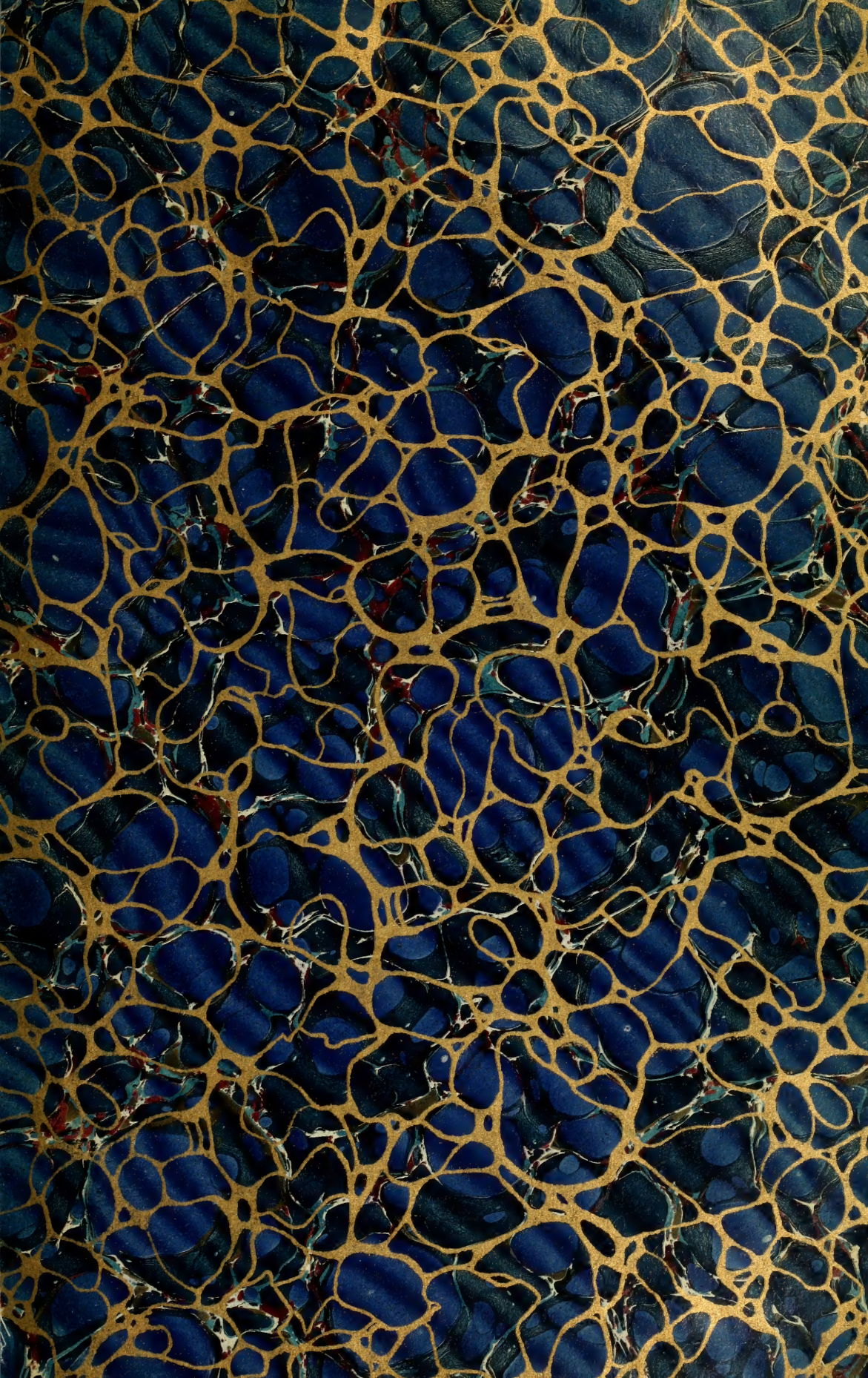


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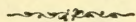




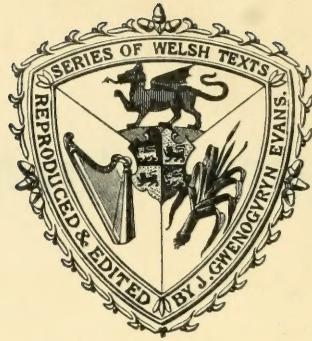


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Llybwr Taliessin.



Volume ix. of the
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No. 74

Facsimile & Text
of the
Book of Taliesin

Reproduced & Edited

by

J. Gwenogdryn Evans

Hon. B.A., & Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon.)

Hon. D. Litt. (Wales).

Keis a vedrich, ac a ellich guna.

Llanbedrog, N. Wales :

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DELPHI IS DESERTED, & TALIESIN is jettisoned. There is no oracle left to consult, and no lecture-room open that names the name of Taliesin. The learned who write in Encyclopedias are like the bards at the Court of Deganwy—in the presence of Taliesin they become mute mutterers of *Blerwm, blerwm*.^a This is very remarkable when we recall the fact that our earlier and better poets esteemed Taliesin as their ‘chief,’ and most assuredly they were right. What then is the explanation of the neglect, not to say boycott, of our time? The manuscript^b which contains his poetical works is beautifully written, and one of the easiest to read. Alas, it is also one of the most difficult to understand, because it is among the least faithful of transcripts. The manifest corruptions of the text provide a luxurious excuse for doing nothing to such as take their ease in the Halls of learning. But is there no way of removing the lion from the path? I believe so; and I venture to hope that something has been done in that direction by the provision of a text which reproduces all the features of the original, both in collotype Facsimile and in typography. Every worker can thus examine the materials in their earliest known form, and in his own workshop. He who has eyes to see will learn much from the Facsimile as to the ways

^a See Hanes Taliesin in Lady Guest's *Mabinogion*, Vol. iii. p. 337.

^b Peniarth MS. 2, now in the National Library of Wales. The Facsimile betters any description of it. See Introduction, p. xliii., f.n. 76; and Text p. 81.

and idiosyncracies of the scribe; he will see how various errors must have arisen, and make discoveries which otherwise had been impossible for him. He is in no sense dependent on the personal equation of the present editor, for he can test the printed page against the Facsimile. The foundation being thus well and truly laid, the stability of any superstructure attempted will depend on the skill and efficiency of the architect and workman engaged. And if a word of warning may be offered, it is this: Let no one take the 'labels' on trust, but make sure that they have the signification he attaches to them. In the Introduction an attempt has been made to focus attention on the necessity and value of this preliminary inquiry. There is no source more fruitful of error than to read modern ideas into old geographical names, which are ever changing their connotation, as human struggles shift the boundaries. For example Prydein and Germania,^c in the twelfth century, meant very different areas from what they do to-day, or may have on the morrow. Without a specialized study of Historical Geography, no lasting progress is possible in the knowledge and understanding of a text like that of Taliesin. Words, too, have to be examined, and understood in the sense in which the author used them—not in the sense they may have in our day. We trip most grievously over words the most familiar, because it does not occur to us to examine their meaning historically. It is not enough to verify our references; we must verify everything. We must also catechise the author at every opportunity. His allusions to historical persons and events enable us to fix

^c Germania in the 12th century comprehended Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

dates, *before which* he had not written, for compositions do not ante-date their subject, be it of battle or person, a paean or elegy. If the internal evidence, supported by linguistic and grammatical considerations, proves that our text was written in the twelfth century and after, it is sheer lunacy to claim for any part of it a sixth century origin. That Taliesin flourished in the middle of the twelfth century there can be no manner of doubt; and he was held in such high esteem that his manner, his style was imitated.^d 'But,' it has been objected, 'there might have been another Taliesin who lived in the sixth century.' Where is the evidence for this ghost, this birth of fraud, this tattle of public platforms? Might-have-been is not evidence, but the offspring of indolent belief, which shirks the effort to think. To say this is to fly in the face of that Providence which provides for the simple, but the man who has seen a truth cannot be as if he had not seen it. Sooner or later truth will out, and will be proclaimed on the housetops.

Bann gwir ban ðisclair—bannach ban leveir, 35.3=ii. 59.

A variety of evidence has been examined in the Introduction, and need not be recapitulated here.^e One subject, however, remains. The transformation passages, which are a feature of Taliesin, have not been discussed.^f They occur in several places;^g seemingly they bear no very definite relation to their setting. It is doubtful if the doctrine of transmigration was ever in the poet's mind, for some of the '*I have beens*' are his-

^d See Red Book Poetry 166'38; M. 214'3; cp. M. 169'28.

^e The Introduction to the Book of Aneirin contains important additional matter, which develops and confirms the Historical argument.

^f See Mr. S. Hartland's *Perseus*, vol. ii., p. 56.

^g See 22'19-24, 23'9-17, 26'20-22, 48'19-23, 71'8-18.

torical.^h Had Taliesin been a Greek scholar he might have been inspired by the lines of Empedocles who sang:

Trans
-for
-ma
tions
Whenever one of the daemons, whose portion is length of days, pollutes his hands with blood he must wander thrice ten thousand seasons from the abode of the blessed, being born throughout the time in all manner of mortal forms, changing one toilsome path of life for another. . . . I have been a youth, & a maiden, & a bush, & a bird & a gleaming fish in the sea.ⁱ

We also meet with the following transformation passage in Amergin's verse, reputed to be the oldest in Irish:

I am the wind which breathes upon the sea, I am the wave of the ocean, I am the murmur of the billows, I am the ox in the seven combats, I am the vulture upon the rock, I am a beam of the sun, I am the fairest of plants, I am a wild boar in valour, I am a salmon in the water, I am a lake in the plain, I am a word of science, I am the point of the lance, I am the vital spark of thought. Who throws light into the meeting on the mountain? Who knows the couch whereon the sun rests?^k

At Basingwerk Abbey, or at the Court of Owain Gwynedd in Tegeingl, Taliesin might very well have met an Irishman, or Irish scholar who repeated these lines of Amergin in his hearing. Their novelty and freshness are striking—are such as were likely to haunt a poet of the temperament of Taliesin, and to bear fruit during his rambles over the wastes of Llwyvenyð, where the vervain beset his path and enchanted his imagination.

I was in many a guise . . . I was an eagle . . . I was for a time in the sky observing the stars . . . I was a drop in the shower . . . I was a great current on the slopes . . . I was a wave in the plains . . . I was a young salmon . . . I was a King-fisher . . . I was a speckled snake on the hill . . . I was a dragon in the lake . . . I was a string in the harp of enchantment . . . I am a bard and harpist . . . I am the lyric of eulogy . . . Whence the brightness on the height?^g

^h See 8·17, 24·1, 33·23, 48·22, 71·19-22.

ⁱ See *Early Greek Philosophy* by Prof. John Burnet; and *Ancient Greek Literature* by Prof. Gilbert Murray.

It is fatuous folly to imagine that early Welsh literature is a thing apart. This creative parallelism between Taliesin and Ameryn is too close to be mere coincidence, especially when we remember that Griffyð ap Kynan, born of an Irish mother, could not grow up amid the culture and traditions of an Irish court without acquiring and spreading them. The fact that we have a life of Griffyð^l suggests that he brought in his train a man versed in letters, for there is no biography of any other Kymric prince. Foreign ecclesiastics had also followed the Norman conqueror—scholarly men whose knowledge of the classics was superior to the clergy of this country.^m We see, in the many Histories that were written in the course of the twelfth century that a more bracing intellectual atmosphere had entered the island with the advent of the Normans, whose cosmopolitan character yielded fresh impulses in literature as in all other things. They were dominant in the lordships Marcher from Chester to Pembroke, and made their idioms and their ideas familiar to the Kelts, among whom new hopes and ancient memories awoke. Writers of a mixed nationality arose, whose light still shines. Moreover the Crusades brought western races into intercourse with each other and the east, thus vitalising the ideals and sympathies of the time and enlarging its outlook. Add to this the presence of joglars,ⁿ and troubadours such as Bernart de Venta-

k See A Literary History of Ireland by Dr. Douglas Hyde. I have to thank Dr. Mary Williams for reminding me of the above passage.

l Life of Gr. ap Kynan edited by Arthur Jones, M.A., Manchester Univ. Press.

m See Book ii. of B. Ten Brink's Early English Literature.

n Joglar > L. jocularis; in our Laws 'Joculatores' are translated 'cerddorion.' Trobador f. trobar = F. trouver, f. LL. *tropare, to make poetry. cp. f. n. 66.

dorn in the train of Eleanor, queen of Henry II., and we can better realize the atmosphere in which the Book of Taliesin was produced. It is in every particular the child and growth of the creative Norman period.

“It was upon the invention of new strophic forms and melodies that the poet mainly founded his claim to the title of *troubadour*, i.e. the finder, as opposed to the *jongleur* who recited the songs of others, or handed down the tradition of popular poetry.”

“Rhyme took the place of assonance; it no longer merely tied successive verses, but as alternating or inserted rhyme . . . often falling within the verse, or uniting the close of a line with the beginning of the next . . . Various metres were gradually employed . . . (followed by) a technical classification of the lyrical divisions, which received special names, determined partly by the subject-matter and partly by the form. Thus we have the *vers* to designate the simpler song-form of the older troubadours; the *chanso* for the artistically developed love-song; the *sirventes* for the political or moral song, composed in the service of a lord; the *service-poem* included also the crusader’s song & the elegyⁿ. . . The Book of Taliesin consists almost entirely of *sirventes*. There is some *vers*, but no trace of the *chanso*, or love-song.

The glory of Aranrod’s looks exceeds summer dawn is the solitary female touch. The metres should be compared with those used by the troubadours, & *clerici vagantes*, as well as with later examples of the Kymric muse.^o

The genesis of the companion small volume (ii.), containing an amended text with translation into English, is set forth in the remarks which preface it. The Notes at the end of this volume (i.) are largely supplementary, explanatory, alternative, or corrective of volume ii. The Notes also refer to historical parallels which it will be wise to consult. Neither a poet’s allu-

^o Mr. T. Gwynn Jones of the University College of Wales has written a paper on the metres of Taliesin. This paper was lent to me. I hope it will be published somewhere. See Preface, vol. ii.

sion, nor the comment thereon can convey much meaning to a mind that is blank as to the mode of thought and history of the poet's time. First aid naturally comes from the Bruts, and from the poems of Gwalchmei, Kyndel, and Ilywarch, the bard of Mochnant; also from Lewis's Topographical Dictionary. Then those portions of the twelfth century Chronicles, which record events contemporary with their historians, are indispensable to the right understanding of the age of Taliesin. The Domesday survey of the hundred of Atiscross, and of the Marchian districts bordering on the Dee and the Severn must not be neglected. The above were and are the chief guides and authorities, the main props and stay of the editorial work, which was practically done when Prof. Lloyd's History of Wales appeared. The materials culled from non-Kymric sources, and Prof. Lloyd's comments thereon were, however, of considerable service to me while revising the proof-sheets. For the second volume of the History of Wales I desire to acknowledge my obligation. Let us hope that some one, who can read Welsh and write English, will do similar work for the Kymric material still unused.

Chief
auth-
ori-
ties

Precise dates are often difficult of ascertainment. I have tried to follow the lead of Prof. Lloyd who, however, hides his light rather frequently beneath a phrasing which baffles my comprehension.

Notes beginning with '*? read*' hoists the storm signal. In great difficulties the 'wise observe a golden silence'; and yet it was not the silent goose that saved Rome. A query and a suggestion challenge attention—a bad suggestion rouses the desire to castigate, which amounts occasionally to an inspiration in the attacking

?

party. I have never received an inspired answer to a 'wise' question; but the imprudent sort is apt to find a hot response. Better, then, a 'howler' that may herald the light, than all the respectability of empty silence. I am content to become the whipping-boy of light & truth.

The sign of equation '=' has, for the sake of brevity, been used loosely in a variety of senses such as *equivalent, denotes, refers to, means here, is used for, to wit.*

Finally, it gives me much pleasure to record my indebtedness to Mr. E. C. Quiggin, of Caius College, Cambridge, for looking over most of the proof-sheets of the Introduction,^p and Notes. His objections, criticisms, hints,^q and contributions were, in turn, equally helpful. I owe thanks also for the Register of Voters for the County of Flint, to Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P.—for the county of Denbigh, to Mr. E. T. John, M.P.—for Anglesey and Cheshire, to their respective County Councils. Mr. Henry Taylor of Chester very kindly lent me old maps shewing the former channels of the Dee, and gave freely of his knowledge of the district. I have also seen, in proof, a number of sheets of the forthcoming part of Owen's Pembrokeshire,^r the noble gift of my friend, Dr. Henry Owen of Poyston.

J. Gwenogvryn Evans.

Tremvan, Llanbedrog
March 20, 1915.

^p The Introduction was read, in March 1914, before the Welsh Society at Cambridge; and towards the end of the year at the University College of Wales.

^q I have not always observed the wise caution recommended, because I desire to provoke others to express their views.

^r Mr. Egerton Phillimore's multitudinous Notes and Appendices are a great and valuable feature of this work.

Introduction.

He who has accepted assertions cares not for reasoning.†

AMONG THE BARDS OF WALES TRADITION assigns the first place to Taliesin, whose name occurs, with several others, in the extract¹ following:—"Ida, the son of Eobba, held the regions on the east side of Britain, that is, on the Umbrian coast. Ida ruled twelve years, and won Durham from Bernicia. Dutigirn was, at that time, bravely struggling with the Anglian race. Talhaearn, father of the Muse, was in those days renowned in poetry, & Neirin, & Taliesin, & Bluchbard, & Kian who is called the Flower of Song.² They shone together, at the same time, in Britannic poetry." Now Ida founded the kingdom of Northumbria in the year 547, and died in 559. Thus we have a precise statement that a man of the name of Taliesin, who wrote poetry in the Britannic tongue, lived in the middle of the sixth century. Our authority is one of the additional documents¹ at the end of the work which bears

Add-
ida-
men-
tum

¹ Brit. Mus. Harleian MS. 3859, fol. 188b, ll. 6—11. For a printed Latin text, see note 3 infra, and Introduction to the Book of Aneirin, where the date and authenticity of the Additional matter, following the *Historia Brittonum* of Nennius, are discussed. Certain items in the Welsh Genealogies are demonstrably not earlier than 1100. † Tal., ii. 655.

² Talhaearn figures as a divine in our poems. Bluchbard is not otherwise known; and Kian is too shadowy for identification. The whole passage looks like a mistranslation of a paragraph in Welsh. See note on Talhaearn.

Nennius the name of Nennius³, who was alive⁴ in 796, or upwards of two centuries after the time of Taliesin. The earliest manuscript of the *Historia Brittonum*[†] was written after 1125. Thus over five centuries intervene between the bard and the record, a period long enough to wear away the sharp edges of fact, and to rob truth of essential features. The alleged evidence is, at best, second hand, and purely dogmatic. It is not supported by any detail. There is no hint that Nennius⁵ had seen a line of any poem by the bards named, nor are we vouchsafed a word as to the themes of any one of the five.[†] We have a bald statement, which, though it is no worse than much of the material that goes to the building of History, yet requires to be closely scrutinized.

Chronology This we shall now attempt to do by directing attention to the earliest recorded use of certain words in our text. Just as the archaeologist, when he excavates the site of some ancient city finds the various forms of its civilization arranged in chronological strata, so we find evidences of each past generation and its activities in the superimposed strata of our vocabulary. A student of English in the year 2500 will have no difficulty in finding out the precise time at which such words as steamer, railway, radium, dreadnought, wireless telegraphy, aeroplane first came into the language,

³ *Historia Brittonum cum additamentis Nennii* in the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* Series, Tome XIII., part i. Edited by Prof. Zimmer.

⁴ See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, and Prof. Lloyd's *History of Wales*, p. 224.

⁵ Nennius and Nennian are used conventionally for brevity, but I wish to distinguish throughout between the *Hist. Brittonum* and the *Additional matter*,—the former may, the latter cannot be the work of Nennius.

without consulting books of reference. If he find none of them in Shakespeare or Johnson, and only some of them in Carlyle and Ruskin, he will quickly arrive at sound conclusions. Similarly, if we trace words like Prydein, Prydyn, Brytanyeit, Brython, Brithon, Brithion, Kymry, Reged, & Godeu to their earliest occurrence we shall learn something that will interest not a few of us. Caesar uses Britannia for the island, and Britanni for the people of Britain. Gildas also uses Britanni, but in the restricted sense, in which Nennius & his successors* employ Brittones† for the older peoples. Britannia, however, survives all vicissitudes, though it suffers a great change as a geographical expression. As Saxons, and other foreign intruders, pushed the earlier population westward before them the area of Britannia⁶ contracted more and more with the retreat westward, till, in the twelfth century, it meant nothing more than the districts occupied by the native people. It is precisely at this stage that Prydein appears in our text as an expression for the country lying west of a line drawn from Caer lleon upon Usk to Caer lleon on the Dee, or Chester; and the inhabitants

Date
fixed
by
use

Pryd
-ein

* Down to about 1125. † The term Brittones is older than Nennius. By Britto, Martial and Juvenal mean a Breton; Ausonius, a Briton. See Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary.

⁶ See Index to the Book of Llan Dav. The bards of the twelfth century all agree in their use of Prydein for Wales alone. Meilyr sings of Gr. ap Kynan as: Pascadur cynrein, Prydein briawd. MYV: 140a. Gwalchmei sings of Owein Gwynedd as: Gwyndeyrn Prydein. IB. 143a. Prydein allweddawr, oll yn eiddaw. IB. 144a. Teithiawg Prydein. IB. 145a. Kynddel calls Owein: bugeil Prydein. IB. 150; urddawl ben, priawd nen Prydein. IB. 152. see also IB. 150b, 151b, 153b, 159b, 160b, 188a; he calls Llywelyn: udd Prydein. IB. 189b: and Llywarch calls D. ap Owein Gwyndeyrn Prydein. IB. 201. Traethadur Prydein wyv, says Gwynvardd Brycheiniog. IB. 193b.

Bryth
-on
Gual
-ia
Kym
-ry
 thereof, the Brittones appear as Brython in Welsh. The Harleian⁷ manuscript of Nennius, and the earlier parts of *Annales Cambrie* know nothing of Gualia and Gualenses, which make their first appearance in foreign documents, such as the Woodstock Concordia⁷ of 1126, between bishop Urban and earl Robert of Gloucester. In the *Historia Regum Britannie*,⁸ finished about 1136, Geoffrey of Monmouth set himself against the degenerate use of Britannia and Britanni, adding that the "customary dissensions had so caused this proud people to degenerate that they could no longer keep their foes at a distance. And . . . they were no longer called Brittones, but ⁹Gualenses." It is significant that the term Kymry takes the place of Prydein for the first time in *Brut y Tywysogion* in the year 1135; and that Gualenses displaces Brittones in the *Annales Cambrie* in 1136. Moreover it is pertinent to observe in this connection that *principes Britannie* are rendered by *tywysogion Cymry* in the Privilegium of St. Teilo,¹⁰ a fact of threefold significance: *a.* it shows that Britannia and Kymry are synonymous; *b.* that the Latin text was written after 1125; and *c.* that the Welsh translation is, inferentially, not earlier than 1135.

⁷ Book of Llan Dav. pp. 27—29.

⁸ In the Basle MS., this work is dedicated to Robert of Gloucester. This could occur only when he was friendly with King Stephen, as has been pointed out by others. Compare Ward's Catalogue of Romances in the Department of MSS. in the Brit. Museum, Vol. I., pp. 203—222.

⁹ "jam vocabantur Britones sed Gualenses." Cp. Bruts, p. 255. This is an echo of the resolution of Henry I., in 1114 to abolish the "Britannic name": Bruts, 292'21. In the Domesday survey of 1086, Walensis is used for the Kymro, and terra Walensis, usually, for his country, though one meets here and there with Walia and Walis.

¹⁰ Book of Llan Dav, p. 120.

It is not till 1163 that we meet with *y Kymry*¹¹, as a translation of *Gualenses*, for the people of Wales.

The term *Brytanyeit* is confined to late twelfth century prose works based on Latin originals, such as the *Bruts*, *Maxen's Dream*, and the *Adventure of Lluδ and Llevelys*.¹² Our early poetry knows nothing of "*Brytanyeit*," for the obvious reason that no poetry was written in the "*Britannic*" period.† The *Britanni* had changed their name to *Brittones* before the Welsh muse was yoked to song; and, as might be expected, our earliest poems furnish instances of the use of *Brython* which, however, for obvious reasons had but a short career. As the Welsh rendering of *Scotti* was *Brithon*, vel *Brithion*, confusion with *Brython* was inevitable. And to this day learned professors, writing on our history and literature, do not appear to have noticed the distinction. The scribes, too, were often blind to the difference between *Brython* and *Brithon*; and the copyist of our poems was no exception.¹³

What then is the lesson to be drawn from the statistics of the occurrence, in our text, of the words we have examined? We meet with *Brython* in association with *Prydein* in eleven poems; and both in association with *Kymry* in five other poems. Then we meet with *Kymry* by itself in nine poems more.¹³ This is evi-

¹¹ *Bruts*, p. 323. The earlier parts of the *Bruts* were translated and compiled after 1194. The evidence of Welsh usage in its text is not trustworthy, except in so far as it may reflect changed terms in its originals. In the case of *Prydein* and *Prydyn* the *Bruts* reflect the confused usage of the second half of the XIII. Century. ¹² See *White Book Mabinogion*, Cols. 178—200.

† i.e., before the time of Nennius. *Brytanyeit* is a mongrel form.

¹³ These figures refer to instances in the MS. text; but see *Index and Notes*.

dence conclusive of a transition period. The Bards of 1150-1225 show a similar practice.¹⁴ Gwalchmei (1150-70) has four instances each of Prydein and Kymry: Kynðel¹⁵ (1160-1210) has five instances of Prydein, one of Brython, two of Brythyon, and eight of Kymry: Ilywarch, brydyð y·Mochnant† (1175-1225), has three Prydein, two Brython, and eight Kymry. Taliesin was certainly contemporary with Gwalchmei and Kynðel, for all three sing to Owein Gwynedd, who died in 1170. Taliesin, therefore, lived in the xiith century.

Reg
-ed

Before the evidence of the historical poems is adduced, it will help us to visit the chief theatre of their themes. First comes Rheged, a sort of *Wandering Jew* among Welsh Archaeologists. Bede, Nennius, Asser, the Saxon Chronicle, Annales Cambrie, the early Genealogies, Aneirin, and even the Latin original of Geoffrey's *Historia* know nothing of this Rheged. It makes its earliest appearance in the poems of Taliesin, and the Black Book of Carmarthen, 92·13. Then it occurs twice in the Dingestow Court manuscript of the Brut, as a rendering of Murefensium, of which Uranus is king. The translator of Geoffrey's Latin text was, it is clear, familiar with the Taliesin poems; because he confounds *Urian-us* with *Urbgen* i.e. *Urien* and, by association of ideas, adds "Reged" at a venture. Murefensium, in the first instance of its occurrence, retains its form as *Mur-eiff* in the Dingestow Court manuscript; but some

¹⁴ The dates given here are derived from the internal evidence of the poems, and cover the singing period of their authors, not their years of life.

¹⁵ The archaic orthography of this poet's name has led to its mis-pronunciation as a trisyllable, *Kyn-ddel'-w*, instead of *Kyn'-ddelw*. As in *cevn-derw*, cousin, it is better to drop the final -w. Elizabethans wrote *Kyn-ddel*, just as we write *cevn-der*. † Always mistakenly written: "Prydydd y moch."

copyist had the happy thought of glossing it as "the land otherwise known as Rheged." And the learned of all ages and eminence have trod the path of faith, lost in 'wandering thoughts' and notions vain, without once verifying their references.¹⁶ Now, a careful reading of our text shows plainly that Oswestry lies at the centre of Rheged, which means a Run or March, for it is obviously a metathesis of Rhedeg. Kynðel sings: Horns blare on the borders of Chester country . . . gold is the boon of the wayfarers of Rhedeg.

Red
-eg

Cyrn cenyn . . . ar dervyn Caer lleon
aur anreg Redeg rodolion.¹⁷

Again Howel, son of Owein Gwyned, approaching it from the south, mounts his Roan, travelling from Maelenyð to the land of Rheged in one night.

Esgyneis, ar Velyn, o Vaelenyð
hyd yn-hir Reged rhwng nos a dyð.¹⁸

Rheged thus lies between the border of the earldom of Chester and a night's ride from Radnorshire. In other words it was, apparently, conterminous with the Domesday hundred of Mersete¹⁹, which included the *duos fines* of Kynlleith and Edernion. This old buffer territory corresponded with the Asaphian Deaneries of Marchia¹⁹, and Edernion²⁰, and would,

Mer-
sete

¹⁶ The passages referred to correspond with Bruts 194'14, and 200'14 = Giles's Latin text 165'32, and 171'5. For an account of Dingestow Court MS. see Bruts, p. xiii; and for the passages where Rheged is omitted see Bruts 191'31 = Giles 163'15; Bruts 230'20 = Giles 201'21.

¹⁷ Brit. Mus. Addl. MS. 14869 fol. 47b, ll. 18, 19, 23; and Myv. 153a'57.

¹⁸ Ibid fol. 233'9-10; and Myv. 198b. 11-12.

¹⁹ Mer-sete = March-sitters; border-settlers: mære = boundary. Cp. Somer-set = Gwlad yr hav. Marchia, like Rhedeg = border-land, which is, here, the fag-end of Mercia.

²⁰ The full name of this Deanery was "Edernion and Penllyn." The Penllyn half was not in "Mersete." For a list of Deaneries, with their parishes, see Y Cymmrodor, Vol. xxii., pp. 25-124. 1910.

March approximately, be enclosed by a line drawn from Aber
-ia Ceiriog, north-east of Chirk, past St. Martin's south-
eastward of Kinnerley; thence westward, past ILan y
Mynech, along the Tanat to ILan Rhaiadr y'Mochnant;
thence northward, to the west of ILan Armon Dyffryn
Ceiriog, over the Berwyns to ILan Ddervel; thence in a
semi-circle embracing Bettws Gwervil Goch, Gwydel-
wern, and ILan Sant Ffraid Glyn Dyvrdwy to the Dee
four miles below Corwen; thence down the Dee to the
confluence of the Ceiriog, where we began.

If, then, Rheged is a synonym of Mersete and, later,
of Marchia, where is Godeu which is coupled with
God Rheged as the mustering ground of IFlamδwyn?
-eu The meaning of Godeu furnishes the key to its situa-
tion. The radical, singular, form is *cod*: this bears
the same meaning as the second element in the
English word peas-*cod*²¹. The lenition of the initial
C— implies that Godeu is used poetically for Gwyδ-
Godeu, the full form of the territorial name, as
at 32·18, and 25·24. *Gwyδ* means brushwood, forest
growths; and the compound *gwyδ-godeu* signifies
pod-bearing scrub. What is *Shrop*-shire but the *schrob-*
bes (pl.) country of which our *Gwyδ-godeu* is a trans-
lation. It was at 'Godeu²² & Rheged' that Henry II.
mustered his forces when he was a IFlamδwyn, a

²¹ Bean-pods=codeu ffa; but ffa-godeu=bean-stalks tied in bundles.

²² Godeu here represents the Domesday hundred of Bascherche, which extended from Ellesmere to the Severn. Godeu had also a wider application. Cp. [Meilien de] Gurycon Godheu, filia Brachan, uxor Cathbraut Calchuynid. (Vesp. A. xiv., fol. 11). Gurycon (Vricon-ion) is not a person but a place, i.e., the Wrekin, which is in Godheu [dh=modern d, not δ]. "Nearly all of Salop south of Shrewsbury (Sci robesberie), and parts of the north was a forest in Norman times . . . the whole was known as the Forest of Shropshire." (Victoria History of Shropshire, vol. i., 484.) About 680 Milburga

Bringer of Conflagration to Wales in 1157. Thus the names of Rheged and Godeu confirm their position, and their position confirms their names in a way admitting of no doubt. All the confusion about Rheged has arisen from the multiplicity of the lordships Marcher, which spread south to Gwent, and west to Pembroke. Wherever there was a March there was a Rheged,²³ and as a geographical expression it soon ceased to be used, because of its vagueness. Possibly this very vagueness was its charm to Taliesin who, almost alone, used it.²⁴ When times are out of joint, men and places are not spoken of by their normal names. Mystification becomes expedient in order to protect life and liberty. Henry II., and his sons, harassed Wales and its borders. The Welsh princes sometimes combined together, as in 1165, to repel the Saxon foe. At other times they were divided among themselves; and often a prince would ally himself with the Saxon to fight against his own kith and kin. Under such circumstances when the friendships of one day were the enmities of the next, a *bordêr* bard like Taliesin could not, perhaps, sing with safety to himself and his patrons, except cryptically and pseudonymously. Hence the charge of obscurity laid against him by those unversed in the story of his time. And who is to blame—he, or the critics who seek for his heroes

established a convent at Much Wenlock, which tradition asserts to have been called Llan Meilien. Thus a Saxon lady becomes a Welsh saint, though the MS. judiciously omits her name. For the Brychan documents see *Y Cymmrodor*, vol., XIX., pp. 24—30.

²³ For instance, in 1116 Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, was lord of part of north Cardiganshire, and the land between the Rheidol and the Ystwith figures as a Rheged in the MS., though we should, apparently, read *rhedeg*.

²⁴ See B.B.C., 92.13, *Owein Reged am ryvaeth*. See also *MVV.*, 158b; 198b; and Index to POETRY from the Red Book of Hergest.

and events six centuries too soon? As we have seen, the place-names examined bear a twelfth century meaning, or first appeared after 1125. And since one, or other of these names runs through our entire text, it will be waste of time to trace and explore the many legends woven out of the assumed sixth century origin of some, or all of the Book of Taliesin.²⁵ Unregenerate man might delight in making our high priests bite the dust. It would be easy writing, and entertaining reading. "But the many fables they tell I cast to the winds; 'tis toil and labour enow to record the truth."

Turn we then to Urien of whom we read that he fought Ida's successors, and was pre-eminent among his compeers as a military leader.³ So was Owein Gwynedd among Kymric princes: hence his *nom de guerre* of Urien. That this is not an assumption witness the elegy by his contemporary, Kynðel, who describes Owein as "lord of Penmon . . . shepherd of Mon . . . the war-lord of the conflict of Argoed Llwyvein . . . dragon of Coel-ing . . . terror of Bernicia . . ."²⁶ blessed dragon of the West." These lines might come from Taliesin's poems to Urien, so familiar do they sound. At the Battle of Argoed Llwyvein, Urien, "lord of the West," was in command. Owein was the generalissimo of all Wales, and Urien was 'lord of Prydein,' 61·23, and its 'paramount ruler,' 57·19. Kynðel tells us that he was "the prime hero as far as Chester; that his sovereignty spread from Penmon as far as the March of the Angles—as far as Aeron²⁷." Taliesin's Urien prevailed at Rhudlan; in the Aeron country; in Gogleð; at Arðunwen, i.e.,

Urien
i.e.
Owein
Gwyn
-edd

²⁵ See Articles on Welsh Literature in Encyclopedias, etc.

²⁶ MYV., 152. - ²⁷ IB., 153b.

in that township of Mold in which Montalt is situated; and at y Rhodwyδ. Hence Urien's title of Eurdëyrn Gogleδ,²⁸ the Golden prince of the North, or the country bordering on the lower half of the Dee. We have been taught to look for Gogleδ in the land of mists, but as Owein Gwyned never was in Scotland, it looks as if our mentors had lost their way in a fog of their own creation. The warrior-poet Gwalchmei, who was ever at Owein's side, knew his geography better. "Owein bears the palm within the four corners of Wales: Homage is rendered to him from the fort on the Clud in Gogleδ; and he is a dragon in Dyved—in the far away South."

Dy·chlud glod Brydein bedrydaneu :
 Dy·wystlir iδaw o δin al-Clud Ogleδ—
 draig yw yn·Yved, draw yn·Eheu.²⁹

Here Gogleδ and Deheu are clearly antithetical, indicative of the extreme limits of Owein's dominance. That Gogleδ was on the banks of the Dee is clear from 13.13, where *gwyr Gogleδ* are the men of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. Moreover, in the war of 1114, waged by Henry I. against Griffyδ ap Kynan, the third army was formed of the men of Alban and Gogleδ, and placed under the command of their respective princes—Alexander of Scotland,³⁷ and the son of Hugh Lupus, (Bruts 292—293). We also find that when the race of Mwrchath sent ships to Gogleδ waters they arrived at the mouth of the Dee. The Chirk Codex of the Laws³⁰ adds the further testimony that "Rhun . . . raised an army and went with the men of Gwyned to the bank of the Gweryδ in Gogleδ where they spent a considerable time in disputing who should lead

²⁸ Tal. 589. ²⁹ MYV. 144.

³⁰ Facsimile of the CHIRK CODEX of the Welsh Laws, p. 42.

through the Gweryδ," i.e., the sacred stream, or Dee.
Go- Now in this border expedition Rhun, son of Owein
gledd Gwynedδ, sickened and died, hence the dispute as to
who should lead; and the "despatch of a messenger
to Gwynedδ" on the subject. "When the hateful news
of the death of Rhun came to Owein, he was so
harassed and saddened that nothing could give him
pleasure" (Bruts 313). Taliesin tells the same tale:

Dolorous from loss is our leader, who has been
lately bereft of a radiant countenance:
He asks of no one what is being done:
neither to me nor to you does he speak much. 64'14.

Ald- It was at this juncture, presumably, that the men of
ford Powys crossed the Dee to ravage English Maelor,
and met with disaster.³¹ It would appear from Taliesin,
61'16, and Gwalchmei²⁹ that the men of Gwynedδ also
crossed the Dee to better purpose, for they triumphed
at Rhyd al Clud, i.e. Aldford in Cheshire. The
fact that Henry II., some years later, built a castle³²
here proves that it had been a vulnerable point, and
accounts for it being also called *Din* al-Clut Ogleδ.²⁹
Possibly the Venedotians did not, at that time, advance
further east, for we next hear of them before the Castle
of Mold,³³ which fell into their power in 1146. This
good news roused Owein out of his lethargy, and re-
vived his spirits. But as his resumed activities can be
traced in the translated text, it will be more serviceable
to the student to canvass the geography of such names

³¹ See Prof. J. E. Lloyd's HISTORY of WALES, p. 491.

³² The earthworks of Aldford are the last remains of a masonry castle of early times. The site was probably new . . . cut out of the solid ground . . . but the lines are those of a palisaded mound and base court . . . It is much larger than its wooden prototype. Col. Morgan, in ARCH. CAMB. for 1910, p. 193.

³³ Bruts, 314'11-19.

as Gogleð, Prydyn, Aeron, Clud, Argoed llwy-
vein, llwyvenyð, and Eidiin, which have so hypno-
tized my precursors as to paralyze their critical faculty.
Without rhyme or reason, it has been the fashion to
assume that these place-names denote areas north of
the Tweed. But, as we have already seen, Gogleð
was on the lower Dee—was part or whole of the terri-
tory of Hugh Lupus and, after him, of Ranulf, his son.
“Ranulf did not molest his enemies, until Owein came
one day into Aeron,” 61·10. When Henry II. dis-
appeared from the Ceiriog valley in the rain, he went
to “sojourn and shelter in Aeron,” 63·6. “Without
having won the semblance of victory . . . he led his
weary troops back to the Shropshire plains . . . he
mutilated the Welsh hostages to satiate his rage . . .
and hastened to Chester to meet the naval contingent
from Dublin,” (Lloyd, 517). Owein Gwyned extended
his rule from Anglesey to Tegeingl, to Aeron, to
Chester.³⁴ According to these passages Aeron was,
clearly, a district—extending, apparently, from Eulo to
Chester. Aeron was also the Welsh name of the “Pul-
ford” brook, which enters the Dee about a mile above
the Eaton Park Iron Bridge. This identification is
confirmed by the association of Aeron with Clud:

Aer-
on

Prïodawr clodvawr Clud ac Aeron. (Myv. 160.)
The Clud brook rises west of Malpas, and flows
northward past the township and village of Clut-ton.³⁵

Clud

³⁴ Myv., 153.

³⁵ This brook name is old and authentic, for it appears in the Domesday CLUT-tone, i.e. the enclosure, or settlement on the Clut. Clutton lies on the road from Holt to Broxton, and Nantwich. There is, in the parish of Sandbach, another brook and township of this name: Ar-clud, -clyd, -clid. See Ormerod's CHESHIRE Vol., iii., pp. 116—117. Clutton is also the name of a parish in Somerset. Another Clut gives its name to Einon Clut.

Ryt
ar
Clud
After a short course it joins the Dee a little below Aldford. Some 140 yards above the mouth of the Clud, or 35 yards below the Iron Bridge, was the Old Ford across the Dee, named Ryt al-Clut³⁶ by Taliesin; while 400 yards, or so, to the south-east may be seen, behind Aldford church the earthworks of Gwalchmei's Din al-Clut which did homage to Owein Gwyned.²⁹

Pry-
dyn
As to the situation of Prydyn, witness the passages following:— War will know no return to the land of Prydyn, 15'1. This war was fought on the banks of the Ceiriog in 1165. Then, Iago is said to have come from the land of Prydyn, 70'21. Gwalchmei refers to Owein Gwyned, the gorŵyr, or great-grandson of Iago, as claiming the ancestral land of Coeling, (Myv., 143.) Taliesin says that the Kymry were reconciled to the Gwydyl, who *had come* to Mon and *Prydyn*. And that the Cornovi carried away the natives with them. Remnants will the Brythons be in their day of triumph.

A chymod Cymry a gwyr Dulyn—

Gwydyl (rhy'ðoethon) Von a *Phrydyn*, etc. 13'9

We also learn that the Gwydyl, the Angles, and the men of *Prydyn* know full well the crime of Creudyn.

A ry'ŵyr gareð Creudyn—

Gwydyl, Eingl, a gwyr Prydyn. 75'19.

A poet in the Black Book of Carmarthen prophesies that there will be war in *Prydyn*: (the Kymry) will defend their coast against the men of Dublin, for seven ships will sail over the broad waters, 49'3.

Mi ðis'go'ganav gad ym'Hrydyn,

yn amwyn eu tervyn a gwŷr Dulyn—

saith llong y deuant dros lydan lyn. 49'3.

³⁶ Rhyd ar Clut, i.e. the Ford above (upon, or near) the Clud. "When the water in the Dee is clear some of the pitching on either side can be seen." ARCH. CAMB., 1910, p. 192. I have to thank Mr. Edw. Wells, of the Eaton Estate Office, for information about the site of this Old ford, or Aldford.

The foregoing passages point to the modern counties of Flint and Denbigh as forming Prydyn in the twelfth century. The tradition about Caw being "lord of Cwm Cowlyd in Prydyn" extends the boundary across the Conwy river to a place little north of Capel Curig. The exigencies of *cynghaned* make Ilywelyn ap Iorwerth the ruler of Prydyn—*Ilyw Prydyn a'i phar*, P. 165.8, but this was in the thirteenth century. It was the translators of the Bruts, towards 1200, who started the Scottish figments.³⁷ The bards knew better.

I witnessed a battle above the Caer, & Wood of Llwyvein.

Gweleis aer uch Caer,³⁸ uch Coed ILwyvein. MYV. 150a.

Coed
ILwy-
vein

It was pointed out in 1906 that Coed ILwyvein meant the defile of Eulo, or that of Coleshill, either or both.³⁹ Since that time Edward Lhwyd's Parochialia have appeared, wherein ILwyvein is stated to be the name of the Coleshill brook, so that Coed ILwyvein, in the parlance of to-day would be the wood of Nant y Flint.⁴⁰ Again Kyndel informs us that Owein Gwyned was "war-lord in the battle of Argoed ILwyvein:"

Aer-gun . . . yn aer-gad yn Argoed ILwyvein. MYV. 152.

This points to the Eulo district as Argoed ILwyvein, for Owein sent from his base at Basingwerk a party to intercept the English advance in the defile of Eulo.⁴¹ And to this day, a little to the eastward, Argoed survives as the name of a township in the parish of Mold. Argoed ILwyvein is thus demonstrably the

Ar-
goed
ILwy-
vein

³⁷ In Scottish Annals the country north of the Tweed is called Alban.

³⁸ This is Dinas Basing, not "Chester" as stated in PEM: Vol. iii., p. 567.

³⁹ See Introductory Remarks to the B.B.C., p. xxvi.

⁴⁰ Parochialia Part i., p. 85—a Supplement to the ARCH. CAMB., April 1909.

⁴¹ Bruts, p. 319. Eulo appears as EDE-LAVE in Domesday. On the form Eulo and its variants see Owen's PEMBROKESHIRE, Vol. iii., p. 561, note 5.

ILwy
-ven
-ydd

country bordering on the Wepre brook. This brook was also the eastern boundary of Englefield, which "was all waste" according to the Domesday Survey, even when it passed from Earl Edwin to Hugh, earl of Chester. It has been pointed out that a Forest, fifteen miles long by four miles and a half wide, stretched along the Flintshire littoral.⁴² This Forest extended from Eulo, towards Diserth, to a point beyond Newmarket. I identify this Forest, the scene of much sorrow to Henry II., as the *ILwyvenyδ* of Kymric poetry. To the south-west of Coleshill, between Halkin and Caerwys, we still find survivals of the old name in *ILwyvanod* and *Gelli Lyv-dy*, once the home of *the* John Jones. Nearer to the west coast, on the hill three miles behind Prestatyn, is the village of Newmarket, the Welsh name of which appears as *Riue Lenoit* in Domesday, and *Ryw Lyvnwyd* in Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio*.⁴³ By normalizing these typically English vagaries in orthography, we get *Rhiw Lwyvenyδ*, i.e. the Hill of *Lwyvenyδ*. About half a mile above Newmarket is the height known as *Coppar Lieni*, which looks like the battered remains of barbaric English spelling. The dropping of the unaccented *w* and *δ* in *ILwyvenyδ* would be normal, and the loss of *v* between vowels is not uncommon. We thus get *Lyveny*, *Lyeny* or *Lieni*. So that this high cop of the great Forest was indeed *Coppa ILwyvenyδ*, the Crown, or Summit of *Lwyvenyδ*. It may be worth remembering that a man named *Levenot* occurs

⁴² See "Wales and the Coming of the Normans" by Prof. Lloyd in *Cymrodor Transactions* for 1899—1900, p. 139.

⁴³ See *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, Vol. i., p. 408, 1908: also Owen's *PEM.*, Vol. iii., p. 570. Both writers, I am convinced, have gone astray here.

at least four times in the Domesday survey as the holder of Broughton, Golftyn, Leadbrook, etc. Again the Welsh for the *witch-elm* is **llwyv-en**, of which the plural is **llwyv**, as in Gelli L(w)ŷv-dy, which is now corrupted into Love-dy and Loveday. Elms certainly do grow in the district, but it is notorious that *oak* was *the* Forest tree, the extent being often expressed in Domesday by specifying the number of pigs a Forest would support by its acorns.

Eiðin is in the border country. In Prydein, in Eiðin (Owein Gwyned) is acknowledged chief: also at Gavran⁴⁴ on the Brecon border, 30·20. From 1146 to 1159 Owein was dominant from Mold to Budugrè and y Rhodwyð, a country which includes Tre Eiðin,⁴⁵ now Treiðin, as locally pronounced. History also confirms Taliesin about Owein being for a season lord of the Brecon border;⁴⁶ but there is not so much as an old wife's tale to vouch for his sway on the Forth. The Black Book of Carmarthen extends the district beyond the Severn, when it refers to Eiðin of the border, E. gyminauc 94·15; also to *mynyð* Eiðin 95·7, which is synonymous with *Bre* Eiðin, now Breiðin Hill—that conspicuous landmark, the sight of which gladdens the heart of the Kymro travelling west, after wayfaring over the flats of England. There is also a **llech** Eiðin in Merioneth;⁴⁷ but where is there anything to connect Eiðin with Edinburgh? The Scottish capital is unknown to the annals, and poetry of the

⁴⁴ Gavran is a mistake for Graban, still preserved in Llan Deilo Graban on the Wye, a few miles south of Builth. [before 1147.

⁴⁵ The Eiddin district, from Mold to Buddugre, was outside Prydein

⁴⁶ Compare Taliesin 45·26; Bruts, and Henry of Huntingdon.

⁴⁷ History of Diocese of St. Asaph, Vol. iii., 105, 123, (1912).

Kymry. And yet twenty-two generations have followed the apostles of the Nennian Additamenta, and of Geoffrey's Historia, to the confusion of Brythonic territorial nomenclature. As we have seen, our twelfth century writers—all men "on the spot"—place the districts enumerated south of the Mersey. Aye, with two possible exceptions,⁴⁸ south of Chester.

Cun-
edda

Again, "Cunedā," 69-70, has come to us out of an impenetrable Scottish mist. He is said to have been the first to bestow land upon a church. He became thus the eponymus of such as did likewise. Tradition assigns to his alleged descendant, Maelgwn, the credit of being the first benefactor of Bangor Cathedral, which, after it was burnt down in 1102, still found friends in the house of Gwynedd. Witness the honour of burial near the altar given to the remains of Griffyð ap Kynan, and to those of Owain Gwynedd. The latter, we are told, met with a spiteful turn in his life, 1219. In other words he ended his career in conflict with Canterbury and Rome. After the death of Bishop Meurig the old dispute as to the control of the English over the Bangor see was reopened. In defiance of authority Owain procured the election of Arthur, his own nominee. The breach was widened still further by Owain's refusal to put away his wife, Cristin, as being of kin within the prohibited degree.⁴⁹ Owain was finally excommunicated. However, the

⁴⁸ Men of Gogledd, 13·13, were the men of the earldom of Hugh Lupus. See xvii, supra. (b.) *hyt Balaon*, 70·22, refers to the same event as *Penryn Blataon yn y Gogledd*, B.292·25. This is the headland of Wirral between the Balas of the Dee and the Mersey. *Blataon* is clearly a scr. err. for *Balaon*. The ancient mouth of the Dee was a series of lakes, or pools.

⁴⁹ Lloyd's History of Wales, p. 522.

Bangor fraternity reciprocated his friendship 121·12 ; shrived him ; took him into their sanctuary '20 ; and united to pray for his soul '11. These Christian offices were rendered to Owein in defiance of Church authority, hence the "trembling of Cunedā's crosier-bearer," '5. That "Cunedā" is Owein Gwyned, and the crosier-bearer bishop Arthur, the context and the reference to the rebellion over-seas afford ample proof. But "Cunedā" is an impossible derivative of Cuno-dag,⁵⁰ which would give Cynḃa in twelfth century Welsh. The very form "Cunedā" shews that the compiler of the Harleian pedigrees was combining material of various dates and origin.³ The list of Cunedā's sons is still later, and belongs to the xiiiith century.

Let us, next, turn to the contemporaries of the bard.

I sang before the renowned lord of Severn—

before Brochvael of Powys, who loved my muse. 33·7.

Ep-
on-
yms

On page 45 we have a poem to his son, Cynan Garwyn. If we credit the Chronicles Brochvael died in 662 ; while his son, Cynan Garwyn, was living in 870 i.e. 208 years later.† Add to this the account of Taliesin being "renowned" around 550.¹ History of this sort reduces one to a melancholy, thoughtful silence—not with regard to Taliesin, but in respect of his commentators. What then is the explanation of Brochvael and Kynan Garwyn? They are respectively the eponyms of Owein Keveilog, prince of Powys, and of Kynan ap Owein Gwyned, lord of Merionnyδ, which was once ruled by Kynan Garwyn. Maelgwn, likewise, is the eponym of Owein Gwyned, whose

⁵⁰ I do not question Cuno-dag being an ancient form, picked up somewhere. But its transformation into "Cunedda" proves that the compiler of the Pedigrees was a late, i.e. xiiiith century fabricator.

†Lloyd, 250.

son Rhun is said, in the Chirk Codex, to be the son of Maelgwn . . . the first Gwledig of Gwynedd.³⁰ Then "there was a battle at Crûg Dyved, when Aercol was peregrinating." On the Towy, above Carmarthen, the castle of Dryslwyn was built on an isolated rocky eminence. The neighbourhood of this Crûg is associated with Aercol, or Agricola.⁵¹ It is also in Dyved of which Cadell, son of Griffyð ap Tewdwr, was lord before he went on a pilgrimage to Rome in 1153. The events of the poem synchronize with the time of Cadell. Thus, we see that Rhun, Aercol, Kynan Garwyn, Brochvael and Taliesin were, after all, contemporaries who lived after 1125.

·Epi
-the
-tic

Besides the eponymous we have also an epithetic class. "Heroes undergo the deathly shame—Haearneid, Hy·veid, and Gwallawg. Owein of Maelconian habit doth lay the intruders low," 30·16. Now, in the war of 1157, Eustace fitz John, Constable of Chester, and Robert de Courcy fell in battle; while Henry fitz Henry, "the King's descendant" (29·25) by Nest, was drowned on the Anglesea coast, so that Owein Gwynedd, who was then in Flintshire, "never saw him," 30·22. Haearneid means a man of iron, the indomitable; Hy·veid means the intrepid, courageous—suggested, perhaps, by Courcy; and Gwallawg means missing, or lost (at sea). Any man who had one of these attributes might become known by the epithet characteristic of him. As a matter of fact we have two Hyveids, two Gwallawgs, and three Mabons, as shown in the Index. A Mabon is the scion of a princely, or royal line, such as Griffith ap

⁵¹ Pembrokeshire Pt. iii., 407-408.

Rhys (39·2-15) on his return from Ireland in 1113; and Henry II., at the age of twenty-four, 30·12. Mabon⁵² is also used of Jesus Christ, as at 74·9.

If we cast a backward glance we see that the evidence produced has established, not merely a complete negative to the theory of a sixth century origin, and of a Scottish topography, but has proved the theatre of action to be in Wales and the Marches, with Owein Gwyned for its central figure, and the date of composition subsequent to 1125. An analysis of the remaining poems will in no way disturb these conclusions, except to make the authorship later and later. What we may call the Historical poems are of two kinds—the contemporary and the prophetic. The Daroganeu are prophecies *after* the event :

Sum-
ma-
ry

Pro-
phe-
cies

Since they have gone whence they came, the minstrel shall sing . . . and *prophecy* concerning them. 19·19.

These Daroganeu contain references to events ranging from the time of "Hors and Hengist," to Geoffrey's Merlin, and Vergil, the alchemist. The Bruts and the Annals are pillaged in the account given of the war of 1098, of the flight and return of Griffyð ap Kynan and of Kadwgan, of the rape of Nest, of the checkered career of Owein ap Kadwgan, of the return and adventures of Griffyð ap Rhys, of the quarrel and reconciliation of the brothers Owein and Kadwaladr, etc., and end with the hanging of William de Breos⁵³ in 1230, thus covering 132 years.

⁵² It looks as if Mabin-ogion was a corrupt form of Mabon-ogion. If the word were based on Maban we should have Mebin-ogion. The meaning of Mabon-ogion is more in keeping with the character of the Pedair Kainc. Cp. other forms ending in -on, such as Modr-on, Rhian-on, Teyrn-on.

⁵³ See 80·17; and Lloyd's History of Wales, 670.

His
-to
-ry

The contemporary poems again deal with events from the death of Rhun, in 1147, to that of John in 1216. We have in this class valuable touches and details concerning the wars in Wales and the Marches, concerning the buffeting of the Saxon invader in Snowdonia, at Eulo, in *llwyvenyδ*, on the Berwyn and the banks of the Keiriog, as well as concerning the strife between John and *llwelyn*. We have an echo of the Crusades, and complaints about taxing the monasteries to release King Richard from the Hual Eurin, 51'6. We have also, here and there, details not found in the Bruts. For instance :

John disarmed the Promontory at the Gate of Godoδin ;
And, at the great Ubbanford, the shank-plaided King :
I leave the *Scot* to his fears. 42'4.

This refers to John's northern expedition⁵⁴ in 1209 when he took Berwick Castle, built on a promontory, and met the King of Scotland at Norham, which is "situated on a pass, or ford, on the river Tweed, called Ubbanford" (Lewis). The Misae Roll of the 11th year of John proves that *llwelyn* and other Welshmen were with the King at Norham.

It must be apparent, from the Historico-prophetic evidence, that no one man could sing for 132 years. Either we have a late twelfth-century poet, who lived to 1230; or a plurality of authorship, plus thirteenth-century interpolations. Just as we can, in a general way, discriminate between one friend and another by

⁵⁴ *O oes Gwrtheyrn* also mentions this expedition, and Prof. J. E. Lloyd expresses his belief that the statement is "found nowhere else." Alas, he is not infallible, yet he takes me to task for characterizing *O oes Gwrtheyrn* as a "worthless compilation"—an opinion I still hold. Even a bungler may occasionally go straight, and a Professor, we see, nods. See *Cymmrodor Transactions* for 1899—1900, p. 135, n. 3.

voice, or footstep, or sentiment, so familiarity with the book of Taliesin enables the student to recognize marked differences in style, and thought, and accent; in the lilt, and structure of the poems. The movement and management of the metres show clearly that more than one mind has been at work. The singer I name Taliesin lived between 1105 and 1175, or thereabouts. The Daroganeu, the Theological poems,⁵⁵ and those referring to Richard and John, as well as their Kymric contemporaries, are, in my opinion, by some other poet, or poets. That every one of the earlier poems is homogeneous, with every word and line bearing the hall-mark of Taliesin, I do not suggest. Though I feel that I know the dainty tread of the Chief of Bards, I am not one of those who can "smell a ghost," and seize it, in every thicket. The sound of the footfall may be muffled occasionally, and the most inspired of bards may nod sometimes. With this Confession of Faith I quit the question of authorship to summon the poet to tell his own story. †

⁵⁵ The Theological poems are later, i.e. than 1230; some, a good deal later.

Tri chant a mil blwyddynedd	"T is 1300 years
er pan yttiwy ym 'uchedd :	since Christ was born :
A their mil cyn crog	And Enoch flourished 3000
llewyschis Enog. 12'22.	(years) before the Crucifixion.

According to Genesis V., we have from the birth of

Adam to the birth of Seth	130 years	Cainan to Mahalaleel	70 years
Seth " " Enos	105 "	Mahalaleel to Jared	65 "
Enos " " Cainan	90 "	Jared to Enoch	162 "

To the above add 365, the years Enoch lived, and we get A.M. 987 as the date of his death. Deduct this from A.M. 4004, and we have 3017 years from the death of Enoch to the beginning of the Christian era; or 3047 " before the Crucifixion." The Chronology, we see, is not exact, but deals in "round numbers." The seven-syllabled couplet is an irregularity in this poem and, probably, an interpolation. Though a scribe may write for a generation without change of style, I am reluctant to believe that our MS. can be as late as 1282.

Auto
-bio
-gra
-phic

Taliesin was, like most bards, autobiographic. As the Hanes⁵⁶ is palpably a late compilation, we will sift the text for more authentic evidence, and piece, as best we can, the fragments together into a connected whole. The first item connects him with a border settlement.

I played at Ilychwr—I slept⁵⁷ at Pulford. 26·8.

Pulford is situated five miles south of Chester, on the road to Wrexham. To the north of Pulford is the township of Lache. The English Dialect Dictionary defines Lache as "a pond, a pool; a swamp," etc. This too is the meaning of the Welsh Ilychwr. Now every child's "sleeping place" is his home; and his "play-ground" is usually near, as Lache, or Ilychwr is to Pulford. We thus see that Taliesin slept and played under the shadow and power of the capital of Gogleð, i.e., Chester. His second item shews him a bard.

Ceint, er yn vychan, I sang, though I was little, in the
yng-hâd Godeu-vrig,⁵⁸ fight at the north end of Godeu,
rhag Prydein Wledig. 23·20 against Prydein's ruler. ii, 29·25

In 1121 Meredyð ap Bleðyn sent young bowmen over

⁵⁶ HANES TALIESIN was published by lady Charlotte Guest in in 1849, and is now accessible in Everyman's reprint of the Mabinogion.

⁵⁷ This expression, taken with other statements below, suggests that he had no parental, possibly not even a settled, home.

⁵⁸ Cp. Brig tarian, the top or upper end of a shield. ST. GREAL, § 191. The Battle of Godeu and the drift of tradition point to the country lying between Aldford, Nantwich, Whitchurch, Ellesmere, and the Dee having been overrun by the Brython. Though the Domesday survey of Cheshire mentions no Welsh freeholders, the Taliesin implications find support in a paper on Welsh Settlements east of Offa's Dyke, (Cymmrodor, Vol. x., pp. 34-36). Mr. A. N. Palmer shews that the Saxon lords of the manors of Broxton hundred were "titular only," their holdings being "waste" in 1086. After 1100 in almost every other township in western, southern, and midmost parts of Broxton hundred, "Welsh freeholders" appear "for upwards of three centuries." This return of the Welsh across the Dee to lost territory may be compared to the return of the Gwyddyl into Dyved. Taliesin must have been a witness to the earlier stages in the eastward movement in the xiith century.

the borders of Powys to intercept Henry I. in a wild woody height.⁵⁹ "At that very time the [English] army was marching cautiously upon its own ground."⁶⁰ This would be the northern, or top end of Bascherche Hundred, with which Godeu has been identified.²² Note that the bard is youthful; that Pulford is not far off; and that he is *against* the Powysland ruler, i.e. Meredyd ap Bleðyn ap Kynvyn.⁶¹ Again, when Taliesin was

a slender twig, inexperienced in craft, 7'15,

he went to a congress of the bards, where he was tested :

I was sifted in every faculty by the Brython bards, 7'13.

The use here of the adjective Brython suggests that he himself was not a Brython. If he was a native of Aeron, this would be true geographically, and might be ethnologically. His parentage, like that of Myrðin, is wrapt in mystery; it might be unknown even to himself. Hence the play of fancy as to his magical origin.

Par-
ent-
age

'T was not of father and mother that I was born.

I was created, after a new fashion, from nine constituents :

From the essence of fruits; from primrose flowers;

From the pollen of shrubs—the pollen of Oak
and Nettle, of Meadowsweet and Broom.

From the Water of the ninth wave; from the

Fire of the lightning—from these was I made. . . .

Gwydion, the master of phantoms, enchanted me

from the Laburnum's golden fingers; from the

breakers' prismatic hues; from five kinds of

Loveliness—the five resources of wizards. 25'21.

A passage like that suggests that Taliesin sought to

⁵⁹ Bruts 305-306. ⁶⁰ William of Malmesbury, p. 436, (Bohn's Lib.)

⁶¹ See Bruts, 305; Lloyd, 464-65. The student should note that Taliesin is against this Gwledig of Powys, who figures below (p. xxxii) as "Kynvyn." He never refers to Meredydd's death even, nor to any other descendant of the house of Kynvyn, for the allusion to Owein Kyveilog is inconclusive. There must be some deep and significant cause for this reticence, such as making of him a slave, and a herd of some kind. See n. 23'21, and observe that Meredydd and Madog of Powys were enemies of the house of Gwynedd.

escape, in imagination, from a cruel experience. His father might have been a bird of passage—say a Norman† baron: his mother might have perished, or abandoned him before memory began; thus leaving him utterly forlorn in the world, without kin or the knowledge of kin. This would explain his resentful indignation at the priestly praise of poverty, 27·15.

Familiar to my lot has exiguity been. Monks praise it,
but mark my word, it is no use praising poverty to me.
Why! not one hour have I known without it persecuting me.

He was worse than poor. The fate of St. Patrick overtook him; he was captured, and set to herd ?swine:

I was the slave of Kynbyn; I was a herd besides. 26·21.

A
slave Kynvyn was the father of Bledyn, the founder of the historical house of Powys. "Kynvyn" here must be the eponymus of Meredyd ap Bledyn, who died in 1132. If Taliesin was not familiar with the Brython speech,⁶² he would have learnt it in servitude, as the youthful Patrick learnt Irish. Like him, too, he ran away, 27·6.

I wandered in the earth before I touched literature. He could do no otherwise. If he were a foundling he would have no home⁵⁷ to which he might return. Moreover, his inborn love of nature disposed him to wander. During his life as a (swine)herd his intimate companions had been field and forest; so that when he cut himself adrift, he clung to the Forest as his only friend. Out of Powys he steps into Ilwyvenyð, & sings:

Mine its wild places; mine its cultivated parts:
Mine its metals⁶³ and their produce rich. 65·13.

In Ilwyvenyð he was not only beyond the power of

† William of Malmesbury and Giraldus Cambrensis, for ex., were half Norman.

⁶² Pulford was in the earldom of Chester, but separated from Powys only by the small brook Aeron. Natives here might be bilingual? See p. xxxi., supra.

⁶³ Compare the Mines extending from Llan Asa to Flint.

Powys, but once more under his native lord, Ranulf, the earl of Chester, for whom he has a good word to say.

*Ranulf did not molest his enemies
until Urien arrived one day in Aeron. 61·8.*

Taliesin felt, as all feel, towards an invading stranger and, it is clear, opposed the power of Gwyned in song, or action (cp. n. 66.) But he soon changed his attitude, & wrote a poem to propitiate the new lord of Llwyvenyd.

The Chief I do not dislike, nor am I lacking in respect for him :
To Urien I will go—to him will I sing . . . his people
I will praise ; to them will I go ; with them will I stay . . .
I will *not* set out to Gogleδ, and its territorial lords. 65·6.

One is not surprised at his resolution. Barring the Lache for play, Gogleδ had been a hard stepmother to him. He therefore seeks an 'understanding' with the new lord of Tegeingl, Owein Gwyned, 65·12:

Bard
to
O.G.

I cannot live without friendship—Urien do not repel me.⁶⁴
Though the men of Englefield desire thy death,
I could wish to weave for thee the web of extreme age.
There was none I loved better, though I knew it not.
It is but now I find how great is my love (for thee). 65·18.

He was received into favour, and never had prince a more loyal bard than Taliesin proved to the Lord of the West. From 1146 to 1176 we have reflected in our text every phase of the fortune of the house of Gwyned. Such, in outline, is the life of the bard, which his own words sketch out for us.⁶⁵ There is nothing improbable about his autobiographic touches—nothing in conflict with the authentic history of the period.

Having, thus, fixed his time and country, we will now return to the Congress of the Bards, whither

It is well to go for the sake of deliberating with artists about art ; and to sing a string of verses, as the custom is, to the governor of the district who provides the feast. 8·4.

⁶⁴ This meant renouncing his old lord to become a naturalized Brython.

⁶⁵ See Index s.v. autobiography for other passages in the first person.

But Taliesin meets there two classes, who disgust him—the paunchy fellows who drink too freely; and the dad-ceineid, who recite other men's compositions.⁶⁶

When singers sing a song from memory, they perform no great wonder beyond what I can do (extemporaneously, though without training or experience) . . . I do not like this contesting . . . Poetizing is futile in competition⁶⁷ . . .

Give me the woods—a retreat in some cosy corner,
and a bard who creates, not one who cadges for gifts . . .

(However), I won the chair, and am the bard of the Hall.

The bards are highly incensed—loud their anathemas. 7-8.

As it was in the days of Taliesin so it is still: if a man excel in any direction, were it only in industry and single-minded devotion to duty, there is no calumny too foul for envy to whisper by those who wander upon every high hill, and play under every green tree. Taliesin revenged himself by studying the books of the bards, their round, and all that pertains to them.

They bring forth what is in them:

what is in them, that is what they are.

What they are on tour, that is their true character. 20:22.

⁶⁶ The Roman jocular became in Southern Gaul the *joglar* (*jongleur*), i.e. a wandering musician, and eventually a 'troubador,' which meant, originally a composer of new melodies. Later the 'troubador' introduced skilful variations on a given theme, and eventually composed his own poems. A famous troubadour usually circulated his poems by the mouth of a *joglar*, who recited them at different courts, for troubadour poetry was (about 1100) essentially aristocratic. The troubadours were drawn from all classes—kings, princes, feudal lords, monks, clerics, etc., not excluding women. A *joglar* of originality might rise to the position of a troubadour, and a troubadour who fell upon evil days might sink to the position of a *joglar*. Poets sometimes combined the two functions as, possibly, Taliesin did. See *The Troubadours* by H. J. Chaytor, Camb., 1912; also *La Littérature Française au Moyen Âge* by G. Paris; *Early English Literature* by B. Ten Brink; and *English Literature . . .* by W. H. Schofield.

⁶⁷ Cp. the singing competition in Wagner's *Mastersingers of Nuremberg*. "O these Masters! with their sticking-plaster rules and restrictions," exclaims Sir Walter von Stolzing, the novice, whose improvised song Hans Sachs defends as being really poetical, if irregular in form—"He who is born a Master stands a poor chance among other Masters."

The true index of a man is the way he does, or the way he shirks, his work. Because Taliesin added finish and witchery to his poetry, his muse was loved: even

Beyond the border of Prydein⁶⁸ and its sweet homes
I have sung before Rulers over the mead cups. 55'5.

Always and everywhere, he maintained the lead. When he wrote the elegy of Rhun, in 1146, "the master-singer's seat (was his) right," 64'3. In 1172, when Owein Gwynedd's lands were partitioned, Maelgwn received Môn, and David the territory north of the Conwy river. In 1173 David seized Môn, and drove Maelgwn to Ireland. At David's New Year's Feast, in 1174, Taliesin championed the exile.

El-
ffin

I came to Deganwy to take the part of Maelgwn—
very great his sufferings. In the presence of
the magnates I procured his liberty. When he is re-
called to Môn blessed the inhabitants will be. 33'19

In the course of 1174 Maelgwn returned to Môn, was seized, & again cast into prison by his brother David. From that day the Annals are silent about Maelgwn. Not so Taliesin. He lifts the veil for one last glimpse.

I sing of true lineage: I shall continue to the end
in my pristine service to Elffin.⁶⁹ He has been removed
from among the number of the gilded nobility.
Hated by those who delight in perjuries and treachery,
he is now seeking solace from the mass.
He cares no longer for praise: he knows no one. 19'22.

We have seen how Taliesin spent part of early life as a herd. That he relieved the tedium of his task, by close observation of all visible phenomena in earth and

⁶⁸ This might refer to Montalt, before its fall in 1146. Tal. prays for the men of Arddunwen and himself thus:—May the blessing of God, and the united voice of the saints make us countrymen (browyr) of Owein's worthies. 44'6.

⁶⁹ This Elffin is Maelgwn (d. ? 1174-75) ap O. Gwynedd. For an account of the strife among the sons of O.G., after his death, see Bruts and Lloyd.

sky, is abundantly clear from his poems. Not even Dafyd ap Gwylim can take precedence of him in this respect. And if simplicity of invention, felicity of thought and illustration, love of nature, and the mystic spirit of reverence constitute a great poet, then Taliesin was worthy of the first place assigned to him by bardic tradition. I judge as Lord Tennyson did:

The highest is the standard of the man.

Text
cor-
rupt

Where lines have escaped mutilation, they run smoothly, and carry a meaning as clear as a mountain stream. But alas! what text has suffered like the Taliesin text at the hand of scribes. Hundreds of lines have been marred in transcription.⁷⁰ Syllables, words, clauses, sentences, lines, have been dropped; or prefixes, endings, and 'catchwords' have been repeated, or substituted for the original phrasing. Add to these misreadings, such as arise from inattention, indistinct writing, bad light, ignorance of the bard's topography and personages, plus deliberate changes traceable to the influence of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Works, and we have a tangle as difficult to unravel as any literary Mark Tapley could desire. Nevertheless, Taliesin's personality and genius emerge despite all misfortunes to his text. He began to sing young, 23·20, and shone early, 8·17: to be chosen for special mention in the Nennian additamenta¹ he must have attained a foremost place about 1130, possibly by his Song to the Wind, 36-37, which has about it a primal freshness, and the charm of enchantment. To read it is to

⁷⁰ Let me ask students to compare 44·8-16 with the Black Book of Carmarthen, 46·1-8, that they may see with their own eyes how mistakes arise. See, also, Table of Common Scribal Errors.

experience a mental glow of elation. Take again the prismatic hues of the passage about the bard's own magical parentage, (p. *xxxi*. supra). It is so limpid and, in conception, so beautiful that it captures us as a fairy tale captures a child. And what a delightful stream is that of Gwion, which 'produces fine weather, white clover, honey, and brimming mead-horns,' 32·23. That, I take it, is the touch of the *true* Taliesin, who hath power to tame the spirit of war itself.

Char-
act-
eris-
tics

When the shrubs were enchanted for the work of destruction,
the fighting was interrupted by the harmony of the harps—
the harps deplored conflict and banished doleful days. 24·8.

But how he stirs the blood when he sounds the bugle to
the charge in defence of country, 60·8. (See Bruts 324).

On Saturday morning there was a big battle,
from the rising to the setting of the sun.
IFlamδwyn made haste with four companies—
Shropshire and Rheged marshall together.
He marches from Argoed to Arvynyδ,⁷¹
without a halt the livelong day.
IFlamδwyn, of mighty swagger, demanded aloud :—
If they had come as hostages & are submissive?
Owein, of cleaving stroke, answered that
they had not—they neither do nor will submit :
And his son, Hoel, vowed he would be shrived
a hero, or ever he would give a single hostage.
Then Urien, Lord of the West, proclaimed aloud :—
“ If there is to be an unfriendly meeting,
“ let us hoist our banners on the mountain top—
“ let us lift our eyes over the border :
“ With spears over-head let us, like men,
“ attack IFlamδwyn among his host,
“ and kill both him and his companions.”

⁷¹ Henry's 1165 expedition travelled from Argoed, in Kinnerley parish, through Oswestry, by Rhyd y Croeseu along the southern base of Gallt y Wrach, Craig yr Hwch, and Voel Rhiwlas to the crest of the hill (hyd ar vynydd), at the Pensarn cross-road. From this vantage ground the course of the 'old road' showed, in July 1912, a burnt track across the fields, going in a bee-line, till it joined 'Ffordd y Saeson' on the Berwyns. A short distance, on the left of the

Thus roused, united and resolute the Brythons advance.

The Keiriog valley roars—in flood it thunders.
Great shouting rises, and the *Saxons* tread the
honeycombed black swamps in the great retreat.
The King, fighting (a rearguard action), disappears in the
rain . . . Great his rage . . . (The Brythons)
pursue, and like a wheel of fire revolve over the land :
Like a wave they advance, and traverse ILwyvenyδ. 63·8.

They capture and demolish the castles of Basing-
werk, Rhuδlan, and Prestatyn,⁷² and thus end “the
war that will not return to Prydyn,” i.e. the Marches of
North Wales. Well was it sung that Owein Gwyned, 46·1
Controlled the fighting as a piece of gut harmonizes the orchestra.

Love
of na
-ture
However, it is not in war, but in Nature that Tal-
iesin revels. He is astir early ; and from some vantage
ground on the ridge of ILwyvenyδ he watches

The punctual orb of consuming fire burst to view :
He admires, above the earth, the spread and blaze of dawn—
high above the breeze and the clouds, great the brilliance.
(The sun) abides not in the bays, nor in the reaches of the tides :
It traverses the estuaries, and is unceasing on the high seas.
Pearly dawn repels the powers of darkness,
and smiles on everything. 47·19.

It was in the early morning, too, that he saw the smoke
of green peat curling in a dense mass, overshadowing
the earth, and rising higher and higher till it was lost
to view, 21·18. He follows it in thought, and wonders

road to Ll. Armon D.C., is Bwrdd y Brenhin, the King's Council-board, a shallow horse-shoe excavation, with the earth thrown up to form a ridge to drain off the wet. An ideal spot for a Generalissimo. Skirting 'Moel Wylva' on the west and north, I returned by mountain track over boggy Pen y Gwely to Llechrydeu, thence by the lanes to Carreg y Big, above Rhyd y Croeseu—a route possible in a scared retreat, but hardly for advance. A contingent moved via Selattyn to the Keiriog, emerging near where Offa's Dyke crosses the stream. Opposite the Aber of the streamlet from Crogen Iddon, on a slope above the road, a field named Maes Crogen, on Crogen Wladus commemorates a battle here.

⁷² See nn. 14·26, 15·1 ; Bruts 324—25 ; Lloyd pp. 517—20, and his note 123.

whither it goes, and "who shall give it law?" 27·17. It is only those, who have witnessed the one phenomenon after the other, while crossing a Welsh mountain, who can imagine the impressiveness of the sight. Emerging from darkness amid solitude in the waste places of the earth, sun and smoke alike awake that homing instinct, which sees beyond the horizon, obliterating the present in the future. Truly, the magnificats of the mountain induce that mystical lucidity of mind and soul, which transfigures life and its destiny.

The idea haunts me that it was on some such a morning, while descending from Moel y Gaer towards the estuary of the Dee, that Taliesin conceived the series of stanzas on Pleasant Things, 8·21.

Pleasant the feeling that penance kills excess . . .
and blest the offering unto the altar . . .
Pleasant too when the good you recall.
Pleasant the heath when it is green . . .
and sweet the charlock in young corn . . .
Fair is the heron on the tidal reach at the flooding ;
and beautiful are the gulls at play.

Observing the fort of Dinas Basing before him, it revives the memory of all the Pleasant Kaers (42-44), that he frequented, when he attended New Year, or other Feasts, receiving luscious mead till his tongue became fluent in Prydein's praise, 43·20 . . . Elation befell the bard, though it did not last long. The after-feeling was scathing: 'As the sun promotes summer haze, so mead promotes chatter for the most part,' 64·20. But Taliesin was no recluse. Ever friendly to good cheer, he was intolerant of excess.

Pleasant is mead : none with reason will refuse it. 8·22.
Pleasant too is the butter-milk of the dairy. 9·25.

His appetite is wholesome. His revelry is in nature—
in cows in the meadows—in fruit trees in flower—in
the voice of the cuckoo in the trees.

Pleasant too is the summer sun, and
the lingering dusk of a long day, 9.16.

When the day's duties are done he strolls along a
lonely streamlet, where the meadow-sweet grows.
He caresses it; he admires its loveliness; its per-
fume possesses his senses—whence is it? Why is
the cool of the evening—why is the falling dew
pleasant? Why is the ravine ever in shadow?

Where has the night been during the day?

What power could improve upon the canopy of night?

Whence the splendour unkindled that shakes itself out? 27.20.

Thus lost in meditation he slowly wends his homeward
way. At the door, as he casts an upward glance, we
catch upon the breeze a faint voice murmuring—

ETERNAL MIND! 't is Thou that weavest the warp
of night and day—the day for my activities, and
the night for my rest. Renewed life also comes from Thee.
40.22.

Before my ferrying over to my hard wages,
may I have a place in Thy mansion. 8.18.

* * * * *

Mys
-ti-
cism Under the year 1200, Richard of Hoveden breaks
his narrative to give a brief summary of the maxims of
the philosopher Secundus, though quite irrelevant to
the matter before and after. The translator is per-
plexed, and remarks: "How this account came to be
inserted here, or for what purpose, it is impossible to
say." Thus do many people feel when they read
certain portions of the Book of Taliesin. The Seer's
primal questionings interrupt the continuity of a poem
to their bewilderment. Unconscious of the coincidence

in time between the medieval rise and spread of mysticism with the composition of our text, they think there can be nothing in what *they* "cannot see." Eyes and ears, says Heracleitus, "are bad witnesses to those who have barbarian souls." They do not understand that to spirits absorbed in mystical thought the expression of it permeates and colours all their thinking and speaking. Their visions are to them the true realities. They are in quest of Truth, of the hidden treasure, of the Holy Grail—nothing else really matters. Though Taliesin's mysticism is "natural" mysticism, it definitely marks the period of the composition of the poems.

Majestic is knowledge! Whence has it been imparted? 20:14
 Knowest thou what raised the mountain before making 28:2
 the earth habitable? or who is the sponsor of life? 28:6
or whence is the stroke of extinction? *or* what is the blest 20:26
 abode of the soul? *or* who has seen it? *or* who knows it? 28:4
or whence is the light of the countenance? *or* what brings 20:15
 the sparkle out of polished stones? *or* what lies hidden 21:14
 in the flashing ruby, and in the foam of the sea?
 When the night retires, what wanton effulgence there is 21:10
 in the golden flood of day! Now, does any know why
 the sun's breast is crimsoned in pigment so perfect?
 If it be fingers that fashioned me, the hollow of the hand 22:7
 will shield me. Heaven's lineage shall not be abased. 22:12

J. G. E.

Paleo
-gra
-phy

THE SCIENCE OF DIPLOMATICS HAS FEW votaries, while those who have any mastery of it are still fewer. Ability to read an old manuscript, like ability to read aloud, is common enough; but ability to do either with insight and understanding is not a common accomplishment. Paleography⁷³ means much more than ability to read old writing, however correctly—it means orderly knowledge of calligraphy extending over a long period of time; while its successful practice means a quick eye, and a penetrating gift for the observation of the gradual but continuous change, which takes place in the handwriting of every age and school. And, as nearly all MSS. are copies, the scribes and their methods must be closely studied. From the time of Homer downward transcribers have, in the main, been faithful to the matter of their respective originals; but as regards wording and orthography⁷⁴ changes have been freely introduced. Fortunately the transformation is never quite complete. Earlier forms survive in every transcript; and it is precisely these survivals, together with a diagnosis of the personal equation of the transcriber, based on his manifest mistakes and vagaries, which enable the practised paleographer to reconstruct the archetype, to fix its date, and to detect its dialect. For example, the Book of Taliesin

⁷³ The man of one book has a great reputation for learning; but the man of one MS. has that 'dangerous thing—a little knowledge.' A regrettable instance of this occurs on pp. 9-10 of a recent Welsh Grammar—the author does not know enough of paleography to be conscious of his own ignorance. The 'cloud' in his fancy assumes the shape of a camel, of a weasel, and ends 'very like a whale.' It is like the comparison of 'Gwrecsam' to 'Gwreic Sam'—the resemblance is mere seeming without reality.

⁷⁴ Cp. Black Book of Carmarthen 46·1-8 with Taliesin 44·8-15.*

belongs to the Margam school of writing; its orthography is 'South-Walian,' while its 'hyny' for 'yny' stamps the scribe as a native of Glamorgan. But the occurrence of spellings such as *de-*, *ed*, *egyð*, *megeðorth*, *en*, *sewyð*, are abnormal, and point to the archetype being in the dialect of Powys; while the occasional presence of *t* for δ points to the twelfth century as its date. A form like 'tre**v**bret' is not a 'mistake,' but evidence of our MS. being written at the very beginning of a transition period.⁷⁵ After 1300 it was not an uncommon practice to flank (*b* and) *f* by a *v* or *u* when they had the sound of *v*. Paleography thus teaches that our manuscript was written at Margam, by a native of the district towards the end of the thirteenth century⁷⁶; and that it was a copy of an archetype written somewhere in Powys in the twelfth century.

Margam

The various Tables of Scribal Errors furnish a key to the personal equation of the scribe. These 'tables' are worthy of attentive consideration. I have endeavoured by classification of the errors to shew as clearly as I could how they arose.⁷⁷ Though the majority of the examples are typical mistakes, every MS. must be studied by itself, for much depends on the age of the archetype and the idiosyncrasy of the copyist.

⁷⁵ I say 'at the very beginning' because in the fourteenth century the examples multiply as the century advances.

⁷⁶ The style of the writing is that of about 1275—it certainly appears to be earlier than a MS. dated 1282. But if written by an elderly man, it might be 25 years later. See p. 81.

⁷⁷ Without the help of ocular demonstration on a blackboard it will be hard for those unfamiliar with MSS. to 'see' how some misreadings have arisen.

** For the Tables of scribal errors see pages 130-143.

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Golychavi gulwyd	XIV .. 33'1 = 52
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ygoveisswys byt	XXVI ..	51'1 = 130
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Ymchoeles elvyd	XL ..	65'25 = 142
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Mydwyv taliessin deryd gwawt	XLVI ..	69'9 = 120
Dygogan awen dygobryssyn	XLVII ..	70'16 = 150
Neu vi luossawc yn trydar	XLVIII ..	71'7 = 144
Kein gyvedwch yam deulwch	XLIX ..	72'9 = 148
Rydyrchavwy duw ar plwyff brython	L ..	72'23 = 152
Trindawt tragwyd	LI ..	73'20
Kathyl goreu gogant	LII ..	74'12 = 174
Yn wir dymbi romani kar	LIII ..	76'15 = 182
En Enw duw trindawt	LIV ..	78'19
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A List of Subscribers.

CORRECTIONS.

- p. *i.*, l. 12, for 'boycot' read 'boycott.'
- p. *vii.*, margin, read 'Additamentum'
- p. *ix.*, *xiii.*, *xvi.*, & *xix.* l. 19, for *Chester* ? read *Holt*. see *ii.*, f.n. 11.
- p. *ix.*, amend f.n. † . . . By Britto Martial and Juvenal mean an inhabitant of *Bretagne*, 'at the mouth of the Somme,' in *France*.
- p. *x.*, f.n. 8, read: 'In the *Berne* MS. this work is dedicated to *King Stephen*. This could only occur when he was friendly with Robert of Gloucester, as 213.
- p. *x.*, f.n. 9, read 'jam *non* vocabantur, etc.
- p. *xv.* With regard to Taliesin's frequent use of *Reged*, it would be more apt to observe that this was due to his associations with this border country. It should also be pointed out that patrons figured frequently under an alias. For ex., *Bertran de Born* refers to the earl of Brittany as *Rassa*, & to Henry, son of Henry ii., as *Sailor*.
- p. *xv.* Add to f.n. 23:—Note further that *kymwd Geneu'r Glyn*, in *Cantrev Penwedig*, was attached to the Lords' *Marches* from 1066 to 1536. *MONT. COLL.*, V. p. 118.
- p. *xx.*, l. 4 and f.n. 36. See *Notes*, 34·1. Read *Cornovii*, l. 17.
- p. *xxiv.* As to 'Cunedaf,' metre and rhyme prove this form of the name to be a fake of the scribe. See *Notes*, 69·11·17·21, 70·2·6.
- p. *xxv.*, l. 27. For *Owein Keveliog* read *Owein Gwyned* who was for a time lord of northern *Powys*, and even of *Keveliog* itself in 1162. See p. *xxvi.*, f.n. 61; *notes* 42·6-8.
- p. *xxvi.* For 'Anglesea' read 'Anglesey.' Delete *x* in 'courageau-x', and omit 'Rhiannon' in f.n. 52. See *Notes*, 68·16.
- p. *xxviii.* For 1147 read 1146.
- p. *xxx.*, ll. 7-13. Amend *Introduction into*:—

The rhyme suggests *Illychfford* for *Illychwyr*, and topography confirms it, for the English of the emendation is *Lache Lane*. *Lache* means "a pool, ditch, deep cart-rut," etc. Now what playground can be imagined more delightful to a boy than a lane abounding in ruts filled with water? This Lane runs south south-west from *Chester* through the township of *Lache* to *Pulford*.

- p. *xxvii.*, l. 25 ? read: *Aye, this son of Coel* vowed, etc. cp. *xvi.* l. 19.
- p. *xxviii.*, l. 13. Originally applied to the Lord *Rhys*.

B.T.

xlvi.

First Note—read: The text of page 1 represents lost pp. 1 and 2 of our MS. R.B. text is later, and in parts imitative, etc.

13·15 *cp.* Mae breuðwyd am *Berydon*, etc. Tudur Aled.

17·20 ?*read*: a chynhennyð.

20·6 The 'seith ugein cerðawr' of 72·2 suggest:—

Seith ugein ogrwen	<i>Seven score lyres</i>
yssyð i'r <i>Henben</i> —	<i>has the Old Chief—</i>
Wyth o bob ugein	<i>Eight out of every score</i>
ev vvyð or un <i>sein</i> .	<i>are tuned alike.</i>

22·22 read: eidin : erðin . . . edrin . . . edrin.

33·13 for 'clerici' read 'cleri' . . . also 'corse' for 'corpse,' 38·20.

35·4 ?*read*: Bann, ban ðoeth o bair ogrwen *Arwen Dair*.

Resounding, when it emerged out of the cauldron, was the lyre of the very Gracious Three, i.e. The Charites.

The Homeric CHARIS, the Hesiodic CHARITES (three in number) personify grace and beauty. They impart charm to eloquence, wisdom, and art—refinement and gentleness to festive joys, and bestow everything that delights and elevates gods and man. They favour poetry in particular, and embellish the works which the Muses inspire, just as the lyre lends charm to the voice of the minstrel. KERID-WEN is but the alias of Homer's CHARIS, who may justly claim HARMONIA for mother. CLASSICAL DICT. 'beirdd ogrwen'=miustrels. See p. 129 s.v. ogyrwen.

42·21 for 'gwanec' read 'wanent' . . . also Cynran for Cynan 46·4.

43·17, *b.* ?*read*: cyweithyð *wyleið*—uð erllyssan.

58·1 correct 1·23 to 1·28 . . . also ðillad into ðillad 61·23.

62·25 cancel first line, and see vol. ii.

[*as action.*

63·9 cyvrin gwern : ?cyvryð gwen . . . *war is of the same nature*

63·21 ?*read*: Ac os y tyrr wyðiv yn ingwen
ev gwneiff an beirð vyth yn llawen.

*And if he break his bill in the stress of war
he will make our bards ever happy.*

63·25, *b.* for Gwelyð="Chester," read 'estuary' of the Dee.

64·9 *read*: Hoffeð ni ðichawn ðawn a buchynt.

69·12, *b. cp.* Ffwyr ffysc aer dervysc ar dervyn Leon
llyw Prydein Llywelyn. R.B.P. 155·28.

72·2 for 'kep' read 'kept' . . . *cp. paluc* (n. 73·14) with Pem. iii·724.

p. 139·32 *Wricesham* in Peniarth MS. 231, p. 131. Leland's 'Wrightefham' is an er. for Wrightefefham for Wrightesham.

p. 139·42 *read: cp.* 'Gwar-coed,' a common place-name; Guor . . .
p. 161 s.v. *mordwy*t read 'mordwy teryð.'

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN

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**P**Rif gyuarch geluyd pan ryleat. pŷy kynt ae 1  
 tywyll ae goleuat. neuadaf pan vu padyd 2  
 ycreat. neu ydan tytwtet. pyyz y feilyat. auo lleion 3  
 nyfmyn pŷyllat. est qui peccatoz amniureit. coll-  
 ant gŷlat nefŷy plŷyf offeireireit. bozeuebindel. oz-  
 ganont teirpel. eingyl gallwydel. gŷnaont eu ry- 6  
 uel. pandaŷ nos adyd. pan uyd llŷyd eryz pannyŷ  
 tywyll nos. pan yŷ gŷydz llinos moz. pandyuerŷyd  
 cŷd anys gŷelyd. yffit teir ffynnaŷn. ymynyd fya- 9  
 wn. yffit gaer garthaŷn. adan donn eigaŷn 2  
**G**ozithgyuarchaŷz. pŷy enŷ ypozthaŷz. pŷy vu  
 periglaŷz. yuab meir mŷynuaŷ. Pa ueffur mŷy- 12  
 naf. aozuc adaf. pŷy veffur uffern. pŷy tewet yllenn.  
**P**ŷy llet ygeneu. pŷy meint enneinheu. neu ulaen  
 gŷyd ffaliŷm. Pyeŷtŷng mozgrŷm. neu pet anat- 15  
 uon. yffyd yneubon. neuleu agŷydyon. auuant  
 geluydyon. neuawdant lyfyzyon. **P**awnant pan-  
 daŷ nos alliant. panvyd ydiuant. cŷd anos rac- 18  
 dyd. pandaŷ nafwelyd. **P**ater nofter ambulo 2  
 gentis tonans i adiuuando. sibilem fignum  
 rogantes foztŷm. amgŷiŷ gŷiŷ amgŷmyd. am- 21  
 geiffant deugeluyd. **A**m kaer kerindan kerindyd.  
 rytynneirch pectoz dauyd. ymwynant ysewant  
 ym kaffŷynt yndirdan. **K**ymry yggriduan. pzo- 24  
 toz eneit. rac llŷyth eiffyffleit. kymry pzif diryeit 2  
 rann rygoll bŷyeyt. gŷaed hir ucheneit. aŷgŷyar  
 honneit. dydoent gŷarthuoŷ. gŷydueirch dyaruoz 27  
 eingyl yghygoz. gwelattoz arŷydon. gŷyneyeith  
 ar faelffon. claudus in fyon. orŷyuannuffon. bydh-  
 aŷt penn feiron. rac ffichit lewon. marini bzython 30  
 rydaroganon. amedi heon. amhafren auon. lla-  
 dyz ffadyz kenn amaffŷy. ffis amala. ffur. fiŷ. fel.  
 dyzuedi trinet tramoed. creaŷdyz ozohai. hui gentil 33  
 diffanai goŷpell. codigni cota goŷgozd mur coŷnu  
 amandur. neubum gan wyz keluydon. gan uath  
 hen gan gouannon. [*Red Book of Hergest, col. 1054*]

gan iebyd gan eleftron. ryganhymdeith achóyf- 1  
 fon. blóydyn ygkaer ofanhon. óyf hen óyf ne-  
 wyd. óyf góion. óyf llóyr óyf synhóyr keinon. 3  
 Dygofi dy hen vzython. góydyl kyl diuerogyon.  
 Medut medóon. óyf bard ny rifafi eillon. óyf syó  
 llyó óyf syó amryffon. Syhei arabei. Arahei nys 6  
 medei. Siffradyr yny fradri. posbeirdein bzon-  
 rein adyfei. adeuhont uch medleftri. Aganhont  
 gam vardoni. Ageiffont gyfarós nyf deubi. heb 9  
 gyfreith heb reith heb rodi. Agóedy hynny digo-  
 ui bzythuyt abyf dyuyfei. nac eruyn ti hedóch  
 nyth vi. Ren nef rymawyr dywedi. rac ygres 12  
 rymgóaref dy voli. Ri rex glé am gogyfarch yn  
 geluyd. aweleifti dñs foztif. darogan dófyn dñi.  
 budyant uffern. hic nemo inper pgenio. Ef di- 15  
 llygóyf ythózyf dñs uirtutü. kaethnaót kyn-  
 nullóys eftif ifte eft. Achyn buaffón afvnfei ar-  
 naf. bóyf derwyn yduódiheu. Achyn mynhóyf 18  
 derwyn creu. Achyn del ewynurió ar vvg geneu.  
 Achyn vyghyfalle ar y llatheu pzen. poet ym he-  
 neit ydagyfedeu. Abzeid om dyweit llythyr llyf-  
 reu. kyftud dygyn góedy góely agheu. Ar saól 22  
 agiglúeu vym bard gyfreu. rypzynynt wlat  
 nef adef gozeu. **Marónat yvil veib.** 24  
**A**Rchaf wedi yr trindaót. ren am rothóyr  
 dy volaót. oryret pzeffent periclaót. an  
 góeith an reith góyth gogyffraót. yd edzyfynt 27

feint sef kiōdaōt. rex nef bōyf ffraeth ohonaōt. 1  
 kyn yfcar vy eneit am knaōt. rymawyr ym pau\*  
 ym pechaōt. **U**y eirolet rac ried. bydōyf oztrin-  
 daōt trugared. iolaf rybechaf eluŷd gōaed naō 4  
 rad nef nestic tozuoed. Adeuet feint feic feith-  
 oed. gōzhydzych ryfyd ieithoed. **W**ozheic mat 6  
 gynnyd kyhoed. nifer awyl duō trychoed. yn  
 nef yn dayar yn diwed. yn yg yn ehag yn yg-  
 wed. yg cozff yn eneit yn hagwed. Pell pōyll 9  
 rac rihyd racwed. Athiolaf wledic wlat hed.  
 poet ymheneit ymbuched. yn tragywyd yg-  
 kynted yggōas nef nym gomed. 12  
**E**bestyl ar merthyri. gōerydon gōedwon gōf-  
 ri. Aselyf duō a serui. glan ieith glan teith dy  
 teithi. Ac yn duun glas dyfyd imi. hyt pan 15  
 rychatōyf vyn teithi. Nifer auuant glan lō-  
 yf gradeu eurgolofneu eglōys. Armeint tra-  
 ethadur atraethōys fywedyd llyfreu llōyr lōys 18  
 rac gōerin digarat difōyf. boet ymheneit y  
 amdiffynnōyf. **D**ifer auuant yn aghyffret  
 uffern. oer gōerin gōarētret. hyt pym hoes 21  
 byt. hyt pan dillygōyf crift keithiwet. odōf-  
 ynueis affōyf e abzet. meint dyduc duō trōy 23  
 nodet. Dōy vil veib oplant llia. Abimatu ¶in-  
 fra. Aledeint yr amiftra edzif ertri kila. decra-  
 ōn rachel gōelfit pla. dybi ierofolima. 26

**N**Jfer feint amozica. Anifer yn dull tozonia a 1  
 thozfi trachaer roma. Apoli acalexandzia. Aga-  
 ranóys ac indza. tres ptes diuicia. Aficia affrica 3  
 europa. **Q**ifer feint capharnaóm. maritnen  
 anaim azabulon acifuen aninifen aneptalim.  
 Judubziátuf azozim. Yndi ypzooffóydóys crift vab 6  
 meir verch ioachim. o artemhyl pen echen pan ym.

**N**Jfer feint erechalde. clot pell castell marie.  
 nat attozroed fylloe eclie retunde phalatie cefa- 9  
 rie. amanion amabute. Adyffrynoed berfabe.  
 achyn cret góyr cartafine areithuozyon retónde.  
 ieithoed groec ac efrei alladin góyr llacharte. 12

**Q**ifer feint enugynyeit. deózwyr echeurin eu  
 pleit. rac rihyd róyfc uoleit. ketwyr neb cu ky-  
 neircheit. yn yg yn ehag ym pop reit. bóynt di- 15  
 naf yn cozff ac yn heneit. **N**ifer feint sicomoz-  
 alif a depzooffani ynyf. armeint glan avendi-  
 góys dófyr góin góyr ae diftryóyf. ac eiraól ei 18  
 urdaól póyf. dan fyr feint ryfeilóys.

**Q**ifer feint adeily gozoz effectuf re inferioz. a  
 fupare fuperioz. ac armonim athyfoz. Adyff- 21  
 ryn enoz a segoz. Achartago maóz aminoaz. ac  
 ynyf góyr terwyn moz. **N**Jfer feint ynys 23  
 pzydein. ac iwerdon adóyn ran. tozuoed mīřę-  
 iñ. góeithredoed mirein. Agredif agóeinif y  
 genhyn. **Q**ifer feint fened anchwant. oduó 26



dewin darogant. ym pop ieith ym p̄ydant. yg 1  
 kylch eluyd ybuant. armeint doethur adaro-  
 gan crif̄t achyn dybei dybuant. **N**ifer feint 3  
 oziente. a chyfundaót kiódaót iude. ieithoed  
 groec ac efrei. Alladin góyr llacharte.

**S**eith vgeint feith vgeint feith cant o feint 6  
 afeith mil afeith dec vgeint nouember nifer  
 aduunant. tróy verthyri mat doethant. Pym-  
 thec vgeint feint auuant. a their mil mozia- 9  
 lif plant. hijs decembzif uch carant. tra phen  
 ieffu dichiozant. **D**eudeg mil yny gyman  
 agredóyf tróy lef ieuan. golychan gobzynant 12  
 ran. yn nefoed nyf digofant. **D**ao mil feint  
 aaruollef bedyd achrefyd achyffes. yr goleith  
 poen poploed gózes vffern oer y hachles. os 15  
 dofyd ryndigones. tróy pen pedyr perit anlles.

**Q**ui venerunt angli in natale dñi media 1  
 nocte in laudē cū p̄astozibz in bethleem. ni- 18  
 uem angli decelo cū michaele archanglō qui  
 p̄cedunt p̄celio erga animas in mundo. am  
 niuem niuem angeli. p̄cedunt s̄firmati. vni- 21  
 strati baptizati. usq; indiē iudicij. quando fuit  
 xp̄c crucifixus ut sibi ip̄i placuisset. veniffēt  
 ibi in auxiliū. pl̄qm̄ duo decim legiones ange- 24  
 loz̄ toto ozbe tr̄az̄. ih̄c xp̄c uidentē in agonia  
 in mundo. vt sint nr̄i auxiliū duodecim mi-  
 lia miliantē ante tribunal stantem qui lau- 27

dantie Laudantiū tu es mozes rex regūm. 1  
**N**ifer auu ac auyd vch nef is nef meint yf-  
fyd. ar meint agredōyf ygkywyd. Agredif trōy 3  
ewyllif dofyd. meint arlit trōy yrodyd. trugar  
duō dygerenhyd. Anbōyr gōar anwar gōledic.  
nyth godōyf kyn bōyf diennic. Toft yt gōyn 6  
pop colledic. ffeft yd haōl eiffywedic. ny reha bzyt  
ryodic. o ryret pzeffent pan ōyf dic. traethaf  
pan vydaf yggro o offymdeith ofepio. oryfyf 9  
omerthyr elo. yn edzyfynt feint segerno. o  
eir pechaōt pan ym bo. dim uch dim meint  
am clyho. **Buarth beird** 12

**E**d ympeilli ⁊ ympeyllat. y veird bzython.  
pzydeft ofer. ym ryozffeu ym ryozfed. di-  
gaōn gofal ygofangozd. ōyf eiffygpzen kyfyg 15  
argerd. Buarth beird arnyf gōypo. pymtheg  
mil dzoftaō yny gymhōyffaō. ōyf kerdolyat.  
ōyf keinyat claer. ōyf dur ōyf dzyō ōyf faer ōyf 18  
syō. ōyf farff ōyf ſerch yd ymgeftaf. Nyt ōyf  
vard fyn yn aryfreidaō. pan gan keinyeit  
canu yg kof. nyt ef wnafut ōy ryfed vchon. 21  
handit ami eu herbynnaō. mal aruoll dillat heb  
laō. Val ymfaōd yn llyn heb naō. Tyrui achef  
ehofyn ygrad uchel ygōaed mozdōyt trefyd. 24  
Creic am wanec. ōzth vaōz trefnat. anlut  
yfcrut efcarnodyat. Creic pen perchen pen  
anygnat. yn gōna medut meddaōt medyd. 27

6yf kell 6yf dell 6yf datweir llet. 6yf llogell kerd 1  
 6yf lle ynnyet. karaf ygoz6yd agozeil clyt. a  
 bard abzyt ny p2yn yret. Nyt ef caraf amryffon- 3  
 yat ageibyl keluyd ny meued med. Mad6f my-  
 net yr ymdiot acheluydeit amgeluydyt. ach-  
 am cl6m kyft6m kywlat. Bugeil b2ooed pozth- 6  
 oed neirthyat. Mal ymdeith heb troet y gat .  
 Eri vynnei ymdeith heb troet. Eri vagei kneu-  
 ha heb goet. Mal keiffa6 b6ydueid yg gruc. Mal 9  
 peireint anreith yn uut . Mal gofgozd lluyd heb  
 pen. Mal pozthi anlut ar ken. Mal grynnya6  
 tyndei o v2o . Mal haedu awyr abach . Mal eir- 12  
 ach ag6aet yfcall. Mal g6neuthur goleu ydall .  
 Mal docni dillat ynoeth. Mal tannu eng6yn  
 ar traeth. Mal pozthi pyfca6t ar laeth. Mal toi 15  
 neuad adeil. Mal lladu llyry ag6yeil. Mal todi  
 dyfet rac geir. 6yf bard neuad . 6yf ky6 kadeir.  
 Digonaf y veird llafar llefteir. kyn vy argy6- 18  
 rein ym gar6 gyfloc . ryp2ynhom ni an lloc yth-  
 ty di vab meir. **Ædu6yneu Talieffin.**  
**A**t6yn rin rypenytyr yryret. arall at6yn 21  
 pan vyd du6 dymg6aret. At6yn kyfed  
 n6y gomed gogyffret . arall at6yn yam kyrn  
 kyfyfet. **Æ**t6yn nud ud bleid naf. arall at6yn 24  
 hael g6yl golyftaf. At6yn aeron yn amfer kyn-  
 hayaf. arall at6yn g6enith argalaf. **Æ**t6yn  
 heul yn eh6ybyr yn n6yfre. arall at6yn rythal- 27

hŏyr ae de. Atŏyn march mygvzas man gre. 1  
 arall atŏyn dilŏyŏhŏe. Htŏyn chwant ac arŏ-  
 ant amaerŏy. ar. at. dy vozŏyn modzŏy. Atŏ. 3  
 eryr ar lan llyr pan llanhŏy. ar. at. gŏylein yn-  
 gŏarŏy. Htŏyn march ac eurgalch gylchŏy.  
 ar. at. aduŏyn yn adŏy. At. eynaŏn medic yli- 6  
 aŏs. ar. at. kerdaŏz hael hygnaŏf. At. mei y  
 gogeu ac eaŏs. ar. at. pan vyd hin haŏf. Htŏ.  
 reith apherpheith neithaŏz. ar. at. kyflŏyn a- 9  
 garhaŏz. At. bzŏt ŏzth penyŏt periglaŏz. ar. at.  
 dydŏyn yallaŏz. At. med ygkynted ygerdaŏz.  
 ar. at. am terwyn tozŏyŏ vaŏz. At. cleiric catho- 12  
 lic yn eglŏyŏf. ar. at. enefyd yn egl neuadŏyŏf.  
 Ht. plŏyŏf kymrŏyŏdŏy atowŏyŏf. ar. at. yn amfer  
 paradŏys. At. lloer llewychaŏt yn eluyd. ar. at. 15  
 pan vyd da dymgofyd. At. haf ac araff hirŏyd.  
 ar. at. athreidaŏ ageryd. Ht. blodeu arwarthaf  
 perwyd. ar. at. achreaŏdyr kerenhyd. At. didzŏy 18  
 ewic acelein. ar. at. ewynaŏc am harchuein.  
 At. lluarth pan llŏyd ygenhin. ar. at. katawarth  
 yn egin. Ht. edyŏtyŏtyr ygkebyŏtyr lletrin. ar. 21  
 at. kyweithaf abzenhin. At. gleŏ nŏy goleith  
 gogywec. ar. at. ellein gymraec. At. gruc pan  
 vyd ehoec. ar. at. mozua ywarthec. Ht. tymp. 24  
 pan dyn lloe llaeth. ar. at. ewynaŏc marchoga-  
 eth. Ac yf imi atŏyn nyt gŏaeth. Athat bual  
 ŏzth tal medueith. At. pyfc yny lyn llywyaŏt. 27

arall. at. y ozeil gŵaryhaŵt. At. geir alefeir 1  
ytrindaŵt. Ar. at. rypenyŵt ypechaŵt. Aduŵyn-  
haf oz aduŵyndaŵt. kerenyd adofyd dydbzaŵt. 3  
**D**Eŵs duŵ delwat. g. *yrymes detbrawt.*  
gŵledic gŵaed neirthyat. crift ieffu gŵ-  
ylyat. rŵyfc rihyd amnat. Atuelach kaffat. 6  
nym gŵnel heb ranned. moli dytrugared.  
Ny dyfu yma. gŵledic dygynna. Ny dyfu ny  
dyfyd. neb kyftal adouyd. ny ganet yn dyd 9  
plŵyŵ. neb kyftal aduŵ. nac nyt adef. neb ky-  
ftal ac ef. Vch nef if nef. nyt gŵledic namyn  
ef. Vch moz if moz. ef an creŵyf. Pan dyffo de- 12  
ŵs. ef an gŵnaho maŵz trŵs. Dydbzaŵt yn ech-  
wrys. kennadeu o dzŵf. Gŵynt. a moz. athan.  
lluchet atharyan. eiryf nyŵt ab gŵengan. llŵ- 15  
yth byt yg griduan. ergelaŵz. dygetaŵz llaŵhe-  
than. ergelhaŵz moz afyr. pan difcynho paŵ.  
ydadyl ae nifer. Achyrn gopetroz ac enynnu 18  
moz. llŵyth byt llofcetaŵz. hyny uŵynt mar-  
waŵz. llofcaŵt ynyal ran rac yvaŵz varan. Ef  
tynho aches rac y varanres. diffurn dyd reges. 21  
gŵae aeharhoes. Ef tardho talaŵz. terdit nef  
ylaŵz. gŵynt rud dygetaŵz. ech ygadŵynaŵz.  
Neu byt moz waŵtat mal pan great. Seith 24  
pedyr ae dywaŵt. dayar diwarnat. Dywaŵt  
duŵ fadŵzn dayar yn vn ffŵzn. Sadŵzn voze  
rŵyd. yn gŵnaho ny culŵyd. tir bydaŵt tywyd. 27

gŷyntytodo gŷyd. ebzyn pop dyhed. pan lofco 1  
 mynyded. Atuyd triganed achyrn rac rihed.  
 kyfoethaŷc ae henuyn. moz. atir. allyn. Atuyd 3  
 cryn dygryn. adayar gychwyn. ac uch pop me-  
 hyn. amarŷc meuuudyn. Eryf argelŷch. ac  
 ennŷnu llŷch. Ton aghyolŷch. taryan ymryth- 6  
 ŷch. teithiaŷc afar. ac eryf trŷy alar. ac enyn-  
 nu trŷy v var. rŷg nef adayar. Pan dyffo trin-  
 daŷt ymaes maefŷaŷt. llu nef ymdanaŷ. llŷ- 9  
 yth llydan attaŷ. kyrd acherdozyon achlathleu  
 egylyon. Dzychafant ovedeu. eirant o dechzeu.  
 Eirant kŷn coet. argymeint adoet. arewiny-  
 ŷyf moz. awnant maŷz gaŷz. pzyt pan dyffo 13  
 ef ae gŷahano. Y saŷl auo meu. ymchoelant  
 odeheu. adigonŷy kamwed. ymchoelent ypth-  
 gled. Ponyt erlyf dy gyfreu. alefeir dy eneu\*  
 dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu yn tywyll 17  
 heb leuereu. ac ym oed y ereu. ac ym oed i  
 ieitheu. ac ym oed i ganwlat ac eu cant llone-  
 it. Canuet gŷlat pzeffent. ny bum heb gat- 20  
 went. Oed mynych kyfar chwerŷ yrof am kef-  
 ynderŷ. Oed mynych kyryfcŷydat yrof y am  
 kywlat. Oed mynych kyflafan. yrofi artruan.  
 am gozyŷ hŷn vyth. nym gŷnaei dyn byth. 24  
 am gyrrŷyf yg croc awidŷn ynoc. am gyrrŷ-  
 yf ym pzen. dipynŷys vym pen. Tafaŷ ti vyn-  
 deu troet. moz tru eu hadoet. Tauaŷ dyr boenet 27

efcyirn vyn traet. Tauaó dy vyn dóy vzeich ny 1  
 ny dybyd eubeich. Tauaó dy vyn dóy yfcóyd.  
 handit moz dyuyd. Tauaó dyr cethron ymy- 3  
 ón vvg callon. Tauaó dy gethraót . yróg vyn  
 deu lygat. Tauaóyr daallat cozon dzein ym  
 iat. Tauaó dy oestru awanpóyt vyn tu. Teu 6  
 ýóchitheu mal yr ýóch llaó deheu. Jóch ny byd  
 madeu vvgwan abereu. Awledic ny wydyem.  
 pan oed ti agrogem. góledic nef góledic pop 9  
 tut ny wydem ni grift tut vyhut. Bei ath óy-  
 bydem. crift athathechem. Nyt aruollir góat  
 gan lóyth eiffyfflat. Digonfaóch i anuat yn 12  
 erbyn dofydyat. Can mil egylyon yffyd imi  
 yn tyfton. ádoeth ymkyrchaó góedy vvg cro-  
 gaó. Yg croc yn greulet. my hun ym góaret. 15  
 yn nefoed bu cryt. pan ym crogyffit. Pan ozel-  
 wif k eli dy culóyd uch \*keli. áchenóch deu ieu-  
 an ragof y deu gynran. ádeu lyfyr yn ach llaó 18  
 yn eu darlleaó. nys deubi ryrys rygoffóy rygof-  
 fys. ác aóch bi wynnyeith góerth aóch ynuyt  
 areith. kayatoz ydyleith arnaóch y vffernlleith 21  
 Crift ieffu uchel ryfeilas trychamil blóydyned  
 er pan yttió ymbuched. ác eil mil kyn croc yt  
 lewychi enoc. neu nyt atwen dzut meint eu 24  
 heiffylut. gólat pzeffent yth ermut. áchyt aóch  
 bei odit. trychan mil blóydyned namyn vn 26

ozic odit buched tragywyd. **Þrymes pzydein**

**D**Ygogan awen dygobzyffyn, maraned a vaðz. 3  
meued ahed genhyn. Aphennaeth ehela- 3  
eth affraeth vnbyn. Agðedy dyhed anhed ym  
pop mehyn. Góyr góychyr yntrydar kafnar  
degyn. efcut yggofut ryhyt diffyn. Gðaethyl 6  
góyr hyt gaer weir gðafgaraðt allmyn. gðna-  
haðnt gozuoled gðedy gðehyn. Achymot kym-  
ry agóyr dilyn. Góydyl iwerdon mon aphry- 9  
dyn. coznyð achludðys eu kynndys genhyn.  
Atpozyon uyd bzython pan dyozfyn. Pell dygo-  
ganher amfer dybydyn. Teyrned abonhed eu 12  
gozefcýn. góyr gogled yg kynted yn eu kylch-  
chyn. ymperued eu racwed ydiscynnyn.

**D**Yfgogan **W**yrðin kyferueyd hyn. yn aber 15  
perydón meiryon mechteyrn. Achyny bei vn  
reith lleith agðynyn. o vn ewyllif bzýt ydymðz-  
thuynnyn. **W**eiryon eu tretheu dychynnullyn. 18  
Ygketoed kymry nat oed atelhyn. yffydðz dyly-  
edaðc alefeir hyn. ny dyffeí atalei ygkeithiwet.  
**W**ab meirmaðz aeir pzyt na thardet. rac pen- 21  
naeth faeffon aceuhoffed. Pell býynt kychmyn  
yðztheyrn gðyned. ef gyrhaðt allmyn yalltuded.  
nyf arhaedðy neb nyf dioes dayar. ny wydynt 24  
py treiglynt ym pop aber. pan pzynaffant danet  
trý ffler called. gan hozs ahegyf oed yng euryffed.



eu kynnyd bu yŏzthym yn anuonhed. gŏedy 1  
 rin dilein keith ymynuer.dechymyd med-  
 daŏ maŏz wiraŏt o ved.dechymyd aghen ag- 3  
 heu llawer. decymyd anaeleu dagreu gŏzaged  
 dychyfroy etgyllaeth pennaeth lletfer.dech-  
 ymyd triftit byt aryher. Pan uyd kechmyn 6  
 danet an teyrned. Gŏzthottit trindaŏt dyrna-  
 ŏt abŏyller.ydilein gŏlat vzython afaeffon  
 yn anhed.poet kynt eu reges yn alltuded. no 9  
 mynet kymry yn diffroed. **W**ab meir maŏz  
 aeir pzyt naf terdyn. kymry rac goeir bzeyr  
 ac vnbyn. kyneircheit kyneilweit vn reith 12  
 cŏynnyn. Vn goz vn gyghoz vn eiffor ynt.nyt  
 oed yr maŏzed naf lleferynt. namyn yrhebcoz  
 goeir nafkymodynt. Ydduŏ adewi ydymozch- 15  
 ymynynt.talet gŏzthodet flet y allmyn.gŏna-  
 ent ŏy aneireu eiffeu trefdyn. kymry asaeffon  
 kyferuydyn yam lan ymtreulaŏ ac ymŏzthzym.  
 odiruaŏz vydinaŏz pan ympzofyn. Ac am allt 19  
 lafnaŏz agaŏz agryn. Ac am gŏy geir kyfyргеir  
 yam peurllyn. Alluman adaŏ agarŏ difcyn. A  
 mal balaon faeffon fyrthyn. kymry kynyrche- 22  
 it kyfun dullyn. blaen ŏzth von granwynyon  
 kyfyng oedyn. meiryon yg werth eu geu yneu  
 creinhyn. Eu bydin ygŏaetlin yn eu kylchŏn. 25  
 Ereill ar eu traet trŏy goet kilhyn. Tzŏy uŏzch

ydinaf ffoxas ffohŷn. ryfel heb dychwel ytirpzy- 1  
 dyn. Attoz trŷylaŷ gyghoz mal mozlithryn.  
 Weiryon kaer geri difri cŷynant. rei ydyffryn 3  
 abzyn nyf dirwadant. yaber perydon ny mat  
 doethant. anaeleu eŷ tretheu dychynullant.  
 naŷ vgein canhŷz ydifcynnant. maŷz watwar 6  
 namyn petwar nyt atcozant. dyhed yeu gŷza-  
 ged adywedant. eu cryffeu yn llaŷn creu aozol-  
 chant. kymry kyneircheit eneit dichwant. 9  
 gŷyr deheu eu tretheu aamygant. llym llifeit  
 llafnaŷz llŷrylladant. nybyd y vedyc mŷyn oz  
 awnaant. bydinoed katwaladyr kadyr ydeuant. 12  
 rydzychaŷŷynt kymry kat awnant. Leith anole-  
 ith rydygyrchaffant. yg gozffen eu tretheu agheu  
 aŷdant. ereill arofceill ryplanhaffant. oef oeffeu 15  
 eu tretheu nyf efcozant. ygkoet ymaes ym  
 bzyn. canhŷyll yn tywyll agerd genhyn. kyn-  
 an ynracwan ym pop difcyn. Saeffon rac bzy- 18  
 thon gŷae agenyn. Katwaladyr ynbaladyr gan  
 yunbyn. trŷy fynhŷyr ynllŷyr yn eu dichlyn.  
 Pan fyrthŷynt eu clas dzof eu herchwyn. Ygcuf-  
 tud achreu rud ar rud allmyn. Yggozffen pop 22  
 agreith anreith degyn. Seif arhynt hyt gaer-  
 wynt kynt pŷy kynt techyn. gŷyn eu byt ŷy  
 gymry pan adzodynt. ryn gŷaraŷt y trindaŷt 25  
 oz trallaŷt gynt. na chzynet dyfet na glyŷyffyg

nyf gŏnahō molaŏt meiryōn mechteyrn. na 1  
 chynhozyōn faeffōn keffyn ebzyn. nyf gŏnahō  
 medut meddaŏt genhyn. heb talet odyngēt 3  
 meint ageffyn. Oymdifeit veibōn ac ereill 1  
 rŏyn. trŏy eiryāŏl dewi a feint pzydeyn. hyt ffrŏt  
 arlego ffohaŏz allan. Dyfgogan awen dydaŏ 6  
 ydyd. pan dyffo iwyfy vn gŏffyl. Vn coz vn gyg-  
 hoz alloegyr llofcit. yrgobeith anneiraŏ ar yn  
 pzydaŏ luyd. Acherd aralluro affo beunyd. ny 9  
 ŏyrkud ymda cŏd a cŏd yyd. Dychyrchŏynt  
 gyfarth mal arth ovynyd. ŏ talu gŏynyeith  
 gŏaet euhēnyd. At vi peleitral dyfal dillyd. nyt 12  
 arbettŏy car cozzf ygilyd. Atui pen gaffaŏ heb  
 emennyd. Atui gŏzaged gŏedŏ ameirch gŏei-  
 lyd. Atui obein vthyr rac ruthyr ketwyr. Alli- 15  
 aŏllaŏ amhar kyn gŏafcar lluyd. Kennadeu  
 agheu dychyferwyd. pan fafhŏynt galaned ŏth  
 eu hennyd. Ef dialaŏz "ytreth" argŏerth beunyd  
 ar mynych gennadeu argeuluyd. Dygozfu 19  
 kymry yperi trŏy kyfergyr. yn gyweir gyteir  
 gŏtton gytffyd. Dygozfu kymry yperi kat. a 21  
 llŏyth lliāŏf gŏlat agynnullant. Alluman glān  
 dewi adzychafant. ytywyffaŏ gŏydyl trŏy liein-  
 gant. Agynhon dilyn genhyn yfafant. pan 24  
 dyffont yrgatnyt ymwadant. gofynnant yr  
 faeffōn py geiffyffant. pŏy meint eu dylyet 26

oz wlat adalyant. có mae eu heró pan feilyafant. 1  
 có mae eukenedloed py vzo pan doethant. yr  
 amfer góztheyrn genhyn yfathzant. ny cheffir 3  
 owir rantir ankarant. Neu vzeint an feint pyr  
 yfaghyffant. neu reitheu dewi pyr ytozrafant.  
 ymgetwynt gymry pan ymwelant. nyt ahont 6  
 allmyn oznen ysafant. hyt pan talhont feith  
 weith góerth digonfant. ac agheu diheu yg we-  
 rth eu cam. ef talhaóz o anaóz garmaón garát. 9  
 ypedeir blyned ar petwar cant. Góyr góychyr  
 góallt hiryon ergyr dofyd. odihol faeffon oiwer-  
 don dybyd. Dybi olego lyghef rewyd. rewiny-  
 aót ygat róyccaót lluyd. Dybi oalclut góyr! 13  
 dzut diweir ydihol opzydein virein luyd. Dybi  
 olydaó pzydaó gyweithyd. ketwyr yarkatueirch  
 ny pheirch eu hennyd. Saeffon o pop parth y 16  
 góarth ae deu**yd. ry treghif eu hoes nyf dioes  
 eluyd. dyderpi agheu yrdu gyweithyd. clefyt a  
 dyllid acangóeryt. Góedy eur ac aryant achan- 19  
 hóynyd. boet perth eu differth ygwerth eu dzyc  
 ffyd. boet moz boet agoz eu kuffywy. kuffulwyr  
 boet creu boet agheu eu kyweithyd. Kynan a 22  
 chatwaladyr kadyr ynlluyd. Etmycaóz hyt  
 vzaót ffaót aedeu**yd. Deu ynben degyn dóys  
 eu kuffyl. deu ozfegyn faeffon opleit dofyd. 25  
 deu hael deu gedaól gólat warthegyd. deu di-****

archar baraot vnffaot vnffyd. deu erchwynaoc 1  
 prydein mirein luyd. deu arth nyf gona gorth  
 kyfarth beunyd. ɔ yfgogan derwydon me- 3  
 int aderuyd. ovynaot hyt lydaot yn eu llaot yt  
 vyd. o dyuet hyt danet ty bieiuyd. o waot hyt  
 weryt hyt eu hebyr. Lettataot eu pennaeth 6  
 trof yr echoyd. Attoz argynhon saeffon nybyd.  
 Atchweloynt oydyt ar eu hennyd. rydzychaf-  
 oynt gymry kadyr gyweithyd. bydinoed am 9  
 g'zot athotot milwyr. Atheyrned deos ryge-  
 doyf eu ffyd. iwif ypop llyghet tres aderuyd.  
 Achymot kynan gan ygilyd. ny alwaot gyn- 12  
 hon yn gynifwyr namyn kechmyn katwal-  
 adyr ae gyfnewitwyr. Eil kymro llawen lla-  
 far auyd. Am ynyf gymoyeit heit aderuyd. 15  
 pan fafhoynt galaned otth eu hennyd. hyt yn  
 aber fantwic sonyedic vyd. Allmyn argych-  
 wyn yalltudyd. ol otth ol attoz areu hennyd. 18  
 Saeffon otth agoz ar voz peunyd. kymry g'gen-  
 eraot hyt vzaot gozuyd. Na cheiffoynt lyfraot  
 nac agaot bzydyd. Arymes yr ynys hon nam- 21  
 yn hyn ny byd. Joloniiri agreoyt nef ac eluyd.  
 poet tywyffaoc dewi yrkynifwyr. ynyrygge-  
 lli kaer am duot yffyd. ny threinc ny dieinc nyt 24  
 ardifpyd. ny oyot ny wellyc ny phlyc ny chryd.

c

**Angar kyfyndaot.**

**B**Ard yman ymae neu cheint aganho. kanet 1  
 pan darffo. fywedyd yn yt uo. haelon am  
 nacco. nyf deubi arotho. tróy ieith talieffin. bu- 3  
 dyd emellin. kian pan darfu. lliáof ygyfolu. by-  
 lleith bit areith auacdu. neuf duc yn geluyd. ky-  
 ureu argywyd. Góiaón aleferyd. adófyndyfyd. 6  
 gónaei ovaró vyó. ac aghyfoeth yó. góneynt  
 eu peiron averwynt heb tan. góneynt eu de-  
 lideu yn oes oeffeu. dydóyth dydyccaót. odyfyndy- 9  
 wedyd góaót. Neut angar kyfyndaót. póy ychy-  
 nefaót. kymeint kerd kiódaót adelif aóch taf-  
 aót. pyr na threthóch traethaót. llat uch llyn 12  
 llathzaót. penillyach paób dybydaf yna gnaót.  
 dófyn dyfu ygnaót. neur dodyó yftygnaót. Tzy-  
 dyd par ygnat. Tzi vgein mlyned yt poztheis 15  
 i laózwed. yn dófyr kaó achiwed. yn eluyd tired.  
 kanweif am dioed. kant rihyd odynoed. kan yó  
 yd aethant. kan yó ydoethant. kan eilewyd y 18  
 gant. ac ef ae darogant. Lladon verch liant. oed  
 bychan ychwant y eur ac aryant. Póyr byó ae  
 diadaf góaet yarwynwaf. odit traethatoz maóz 21  
 molhatoz. mitóyf talieffin. ryphzydafy iaón llin.  
 paraót hyt ffin yg kyneló elphin. Neur deirýg- 23  
 het o rif eur dilyet. Pan gassat ny charat anudon  
 abzat. nu ny chwenychvat tróy gogyuec angóa-  
 ót. Agogyfarchóy góaót bzaót ózthyf ny góybyd 26  
 [nebaót.

Doethur p̄aif geluyd. difp̄óyllaót sywedyd. 1  
 Am óyth am edzyóyth am doleu dynwedyd.  
 Am góyr góaót geluyd. kerdón duó yffyd tróy 3  
 ieith talhayarn. bedyd budyd varn. Avarnóys  
 teithi angerd vardoni. Ef ae rin rodes awen ag-  
 hymes. Seith vgein ogyruen yffyd yn awen. 6  
 óyth vgein opop vgein euyd yn vn. yn annófyn  
 ydióyth. yn annófyn ygozóyth. yn annófyn is  
 eluyd. yn awyr uch eluyd ymae aegóybyd py ! 9  
 triftit yffyd góell no llewenyd. Gogón dedyf ra-  
 deu awen pan deffreu. Am geluyd taleu. am det-  
 wyd dieu. am buched ara. am oeffeu yfcozua. 12  
 am haul teyrned. py hyt eu kygwara. Am gy-  
 haul ydynt tróy weryt maózhudic. fywyd pan  
 dygyfrenfit awel uchel gyt. pan vvd gohoyó bzyt  
 pan vyd moz hyfryt. pan yó gózd echen. pan e- 16  
 chzeuóyt uchel. neu heul pan dodir. pan yó toi  
 tir. toi tir p̄óy meint. pan tynhit góytheint.  
 Góytheint pan tynnit. Pan yó góyrd góeryt.  
 Góeryt pan yó góyrd. Póy echenif kýrd. kýrd 20  
 p̄óy echenis. yftirp̄óy yftiryóys. Yftiryóyt yn  
 llyfreu pet wynt pet ffreu. pet ffreu pet wynt.  
 pet auon arhynt. pet auon yd ynt. dayar p̄óy y 23  
 llet. neu p̄óy ytheóhet. gogón trós llafnaóz am  
 rud am laóz. gogón atrefnaóz róg nef allaóz. pan  
 atfein aduant. pan ergyr diuant. pan lewych 26

aryant. pan vyd tywyll nant. Anadyl pan yó du. 1  
 pan yó creu auu. buch pan yó bannaó. Gózeic  
 pan yó ferchaó. llaeth pan yó góyn. pan yó 3  
 glas kelyn. pan yó baruaót myn. ynlliaóf me  
 hyn. pan yó baruaót. pan yó keu efó. pan yó  
 medó colóyn. pan yó lledyf ozdóyn. pan yó bzith 6  
 iyrchwyn. Pan yó hallt halóyn. Cózó pan yó  
 ystern. pan yó lletrud góern. Pan yó góyrd lli-  
 nof. pan yó rud egroes. neu wreic ae dioes. 9  
 Pan dygynnu nof. py datweir yffyd yn eur lli-  
 ant. ny óyr neb pan rudir ybzon huan. llió yn  
 erkynan newyd anahaóz ydóyn. Tant telyn 12  
 py góyn. coc py góyn py gan. py geidó ydidan.  
 py dydóc garthan gereint ar arman. Py dydóc  
 glein o erddygnaót vein. Pan yó per erwein. 15  
 pan yó góyrlió bzein. Talhayarn yffyd móyhaf  
 yfywedyd. Póy amgyffraód góyd o aches amot  
 dyd. Gogón da adzóc cód a. cód amewenir móc.  
 maóz meint gogyhóc. kaóc póy ae dylifas. Póy 19  
 góaóz gozffennaf. póy abzegethaf. eli ac eneaf.  
 Gogón gogeu haf. Auydant ygayaf. Awen aga-  
 naf. odófyn ys dygaf. Auon kyt beryt. gogón 22  
 ygózhyt. Gogón pan dyueinó. gogón pan dy-  
 leinó. Gogón pan dillyd. gogón pan wefcryd.  
 Gogón pypegoz yffyd ydan voz. Gogón eu heif- 25  
 foz paób yny ofcozd. Pet gygloyt yffyd yn dyd



pet dyd ym blóydyn. pet paladyr yg kat. pet 1  
 dof yg kawat. Atuóyn yt rannaót góaót nóy  
 mefyl gogyffraót. Aches góyd góydyon. go- 3  
 gón i nebaót. py lenwif auon arpobyl phara-  
 on. py dydóc róynnon baran achóyffon. pyyf-  
 caól odef pan dzychafafóyt nef. Póy uu ffozch hó- 6  
 yl odayar hyt awyr. pet byffed am peir am vn  
 am nedeir. póy enó ydeu eir. ny eing yn vn  
 peir. pan yó moz medóhaót. pan yó du pyfcaót. 9  
 mozuóyt uyd eu cnaót. hyd pan yómedyfc.  
 pan yó gannaóc pyfc. pan yó du troet alarch  
 góyn. pedzydaóc góayó llym. llóyth nef nyt 12  
 yftyg. py pedeir tywarchen ny wys eu gozffen.  
 py voch neu py gróydyr hyd. Athgyfarchaf  
 vargat vard. gó2 yth gynnyd efcyrn nyól. 15  
 códynt deu rayadyr góynt. Tzaethattoz vvg-  
 gofec. yn efrei yn efroec. yn efroec yn efrei.  
 Laudatu laudeate ieffu. Eil góeith ym rithat. 18  
 bum glas gleiffat. bum ki bum hyd. bum  
 ió2ch ymynd. bum kyff bum raó. bum bó-  
 ell yn llaó. bum ebill yg gefel blóydyn ahan- 21  
 her. bum keilyaóc bzithwyn arieir yn eidin.  
 bum amós arre. bum taró tofte. bum bóch  
 melinaó2 mal ymaethaó2. bum gronyn er- 24  
 kennis. ef tyfóys ymryn. Amettaó2 am dot-  
 taó2 yn Sawell ymgyrraó2 ymrygiaó2 olaó. 26

ōzth vyg godeidaó. Am haruolles yjar grafrud 1  
 grib efcár. Gozffowyffeis naó nos yny chroth  
 yn was. bum aeduedic. bum llat rac góledic. 3  
 bum maró bum byó. keig ydym edió. bum y  
 arwadaót. yracdaó bum taót. Am eil kyghozes  
 gref grafrud am rodes. odit traethattoz maóz 6  
 molhatoz. Mitóyf talieffin ryphrydaf iaónnlin.  
 parahaót hyt ffin. ygkynneló elphin. **Kat** 8  
**B**vm ynlliaós rith kyn bum dif- **godeu.**  
 gyfrith. bum cledyf culurith. credaf pan  
 writh. bum deigyryn awyr. bum ferwaó syr. 11  
 bum geir ynlllythyr. bum llyfyr ym pzfder.  
 bum llugyrn lleufer blóydyn ahanher. bum  
 pont ar triger ar trugein aber. bum hynt b̄u 14  
 eryr. bum cozóc ymyr. bum darwed yn llat.  
 bum dof ygkawat. bum cledyf yn aghat. bum  
 yfcóyt yg kat. bum tant yn telyn lletrithaóc 17  
 naó blóydyn. yn dófyr yn ewyn. bum yfpóg  
 yn tan. bum góyd yn<sup>g</sup>arthan. nyt mi óyf ny  
 gan keint yr yn bychan. keint yg kat godeu 20  
 bzić. rac pzydein wledic. góeint veirch canholic.  
 llygheffoed meuedic. góeint mil maózem. ar-  
 naó yd oed canpen. Achat erdygnaót dan von 23  
 ytauaót. Achat arall yffyd ynywegilyd. llyff-  
 an du gaslaó. Cant ewin arnaó. Neidyr vze-  
 ith gribaóc. cant eneit tróy bechaót aboenir 26

yny chnaót. bum yg kaer nefenhir naó ytgryffynt  
 wellt agóyd. kentynt gerdozyon kryffýnt katua- 2  
 on. datóyrein yvzythron aozeu góytýon. gelwyf-  
 fit arneifon argrift oachóyffon. hyt pan ygóa- 5  
 rettei yren róy digonfei. As attebóys dofyd tróy  
 ieith ac eluyd. rithóch riedaóc wyd. gantaó yn  
 lluyd. aróyfraó peblic. kat arllaó annefic. pan  
 fýnhóyt godeu. ygobeith an godeu. dygottozynt 8  
 godeu opedzydant tanheu. kóydynt am aereu.  
 trychón trymdieu. dyar gardei bun. tardei am-  
 atgun. Blaen llin blaen bun. budyant buch 11  
 anhun. nyn gónei emellun. góæt góyr hyt  
 an clun. móyhaf teir aryfgryt. achwerif ym  
 byt. ac vn aderyó oyftyr dilyó. achrift ycroccaó 14  
 adydbzaót racllaó. Góern blaen llin awant gyf-  
 feuin. helyc acherdin. buant hóyr yr vydin.  
 Eirinwýd yspin anwhant o dynin. kerí kywre- 17  
 nhin. gózthrychyat gózthrin. Ifuonwyd eith-  
 yt. erbyn llu ogeózyt. áuanwyd góneithyt. ny  
 gozeu emwyt. yr amgelóch bywyt. Ryfwyd 20  
 agóyduóyt. ac eido yrybzyt. moz eithin yrgryt.  
 Siryan fenyffit. Bedó yry vaóz vzyt. bu hóy2 gó-  
 ifcyffit. nyt yry lyfyrder. namyn yry vaózed. 23  
 ánron delif bzyt. allmyr uch allfryt. Ifenitwyd  
 ygkynted. kadeir gygwryffed. onn' gozeu ar-  
 dyrched rac bzon teyrned. llóyf yry varanhed. 26

nyt ofcoes troetued. ef lladei apherued ac eithaf 1  
 adiwed. collwyd berniffit eiryf a<sup>dy</sup>ç aryfgryt. góy-  
 rof góyn yvyt. taró trin teyrn byt. Mozaóç a 3  
 Mozyt. ffawyd. ffynyeffit. kelyn gleffiffit bu ef  
 ygózhyt. yfpydat amnat. heint ech yaghat.  
 góinwyd gozthóat. gozthozyffit ygat. redyn 6  
 anreithat. banadyl rac bzagat yn rychua bzi-  
 wat. eithin ny bu vat. yrhynny góerinat.  
 Gzuc budyd amnat. dy werin sóynat. hydgóyr 9  
 erlynyat. Deró buanaóç. racdaó crynei nef all-  
 aóç. Glelyn gleó dzuffyaóç yenó ym peullaóç. claf-  
 ufwyd kygres kymraó arodes. Gózhodi gózh- 12  
 odes ereill otylles. Per gozeu gozmes ym plym-  
 lóyt maes. gozuthaóç kywyd aches veilon.  
 wyd. kaftan kewilyd gózhzyat fenwyd. Han- 15  
 tit du muchyd. handit cróm mynyd. handit  
 kyl coetdyd. handit kynt myr maóç. erpan  
 gogleu yr aóç. Andeilas blaen bedó. andatrith 18  
 datedó. An maglas blaen deró o warchan ma-  
 elderó. wherthinaóç tu creic. ner nyt yftereic.  
 Nyt o vam athat pan ymdigonat. Am creu 21  
 am creat. onaó rith llafanat. o ffróyth offróy-  
 theu. offróyth duó dechzeu. o vziallu ablodeu  
 bze. o vlaót góydeu agodeu. opzid opzidzet y 24  
 pan ymdigonet. o vlaót danat odófyf ton naó-  
 vet. Am sóynóys i vath. kyn bum diáret.

Am sŷynŷys i wytyon maŷnut o bzython. o 1  
 eurwys o euron. o euron o vodzon o pymp  
 pumhŷnt keluydon. Arthaŷon eil math pan 3  
 ymdygyaed. Amŷynŷys i wledic. pan vei  
 let loŷcedic. Am ŷynŷys "fywydon "fŷwyt kyn  
 byt. pan vei genhyf y vot pan vei veint byt. 6  
 hard bard bud an gnaŷt arwaŷt ytuedaf atra-  
 etho tauaŷt. Gŷaryeif yn llychŷz. kyŷceif !  
 ym pozffoz. neu bum yn yfcoz gan dylan eil 9  
 moz. ygkylchet ym perued rŷg deulin teyrned.  
 yndeu wayŷ anchwant onef pan doethant.  
 yn annŷfyn llifereint ŷzth urŷydzin dybyd- 12  
 ant petwar vgeint cant. A gŷeint yr eu whant.  
 nyt ynt hyn nyt ynt ieu no mi yn eu bareu.  
 Aryal can hŷz ageni paŷb anaŷ cant oed gen- 15  
 hyf inheu. ygcledyf bzith gŷaet bzī am dar-  
 wed o douyd o golo lle yd oed. odof yt las baed.  
 ef gŷzith ef datwrith. ef gŷzith ieithoed. llach- 18  
 ar yenŷ llaŷffer. lluch llywei nifer. yŷceinynt  
 yn ufel. odof yn uchel. bum neidyr vzeith y  
 mryn. bum gŷiber yn llyn. bum ser gan gyn- 21  
 byn. bum bŷyftuer hyn. v yg cafful am kaŷc  
 armaaf nyt yn dzŷc. petwar vgeint mŷc ar  
 paŷb adydŷc. pymp pemhŷnt aghell ayntal 24  
 am kylllell. whech march melynæell. canweith  
 yffyd well. Vy march melyn gan kyfret agŷy- 26

lan. mihun nyt eban. kyfróg moz aglan. neu 1  
 gozöyf góætlan. arnaó cant kynran. rud em  
 vyg kychóy. eur vy yfcóytróy. ny ganet ynadóy 3  
 ánu ym gowy namyn gozonóy odoleu edzyóy.  
 hir wynn vy myffaóz. pell na bum heuffaóz.  
 Tzeigleis ymyón llaóz kyn bum lleenaóz. Tzei- 6  
 gleis kylchyneif kyfceil cant ynys. cant  
 caer athzugys. derwydon doethur. darogenóch  
 ý arthur. yffit yffyd gynt. neur uu ergenhynt. 9  
 ac vnaderyó oyfty dilyó. achrist ycroccaó. adyd-  
 bzaót racllaó. eurem yn euryll. mi hudóyf berth- 11  
 yll acóydyf dzythyll oerymef fferyll. **Mab gyf-**  
**R**yfarchaf ym ren ystyry **reu Talieffin.**  
 Raó awen. py dyduc aghen kyn no cherituen.  
 kyffefin ym byt auu eiffywyt. meneich aleit pyr 15  
 nam dyweit. pyr nam ergryt. vn aóz namherly-  
 nyt. py datóyreith móc. pyt echenif dzóc. py ffyn-  
 haón adióc uch argel tywyllóc. pan yó kalaf cann.  
 pan yó nof lloergan. arall ny chanhóyt dy yfcóyt 19  
 allan. Pan yó gofaran tózóf tonneu ózth lan.  
 yndial dylan. dydahaed attan. pan yó moz tróm  
 maen. pan yó moz llym dzaen. áódofti póy góell  
 ae von ae yvlaen. pyperif paróyt róg dyn ac an- 23  
 nóyt. Póy góell yadóyt ae ieuanc aellóyt. áó-  
 oft ti peth óyt pan vych yn kyfcóyt. ae cozff ae e-  
 neit. ae argel canhóyt. eilewyd keluyd pyrnám 26

dywedyd. aŵdofti cŵd uyd nof yn arhos dyd. aŵd-  
 ofti arwyd. pet deilen yffyd. py dzychefis my- 2  
 nyd kyn rewinyaŵ eluyd. py gynheil magŵ-  
 yr dayar yn bzeffŵyl. eneit pŵy gŵynaŵz pŵy  
 gŵelas ef pŵy gŵyr. ryfedaf yn llyfreu naf gŵd- 5  
 ant yn diheu. eneit pŵy y hadneu pŵy pzyt  
 y haelodeu. py parth pan dineu ry wynt a  
 ryffreu. ryfel anygnaŵt. pechadur periclaŵt. 8  
 Ryfedaf arwaŵt pan uu ygŵadaŵt. py gozeu  
 meddaŵt o ved abzagaŵt. py gozyŵ yffaŵt amŵ-  
 yn duŵ trindaŵt. pyr ytraethŵn i traythaŵt. na- 11  
 myn ohonaŵt. py perif keinhaŵc oaryant ro-  
 daŵt. pan yŵ moz redegaŵc. karr moz eithiaŵc.  
 Agheu feilyaŵc ym pop gŵlat yfrannaŵc. Agheu 14  
 uch an pen yflledan ylenn. Vch nef noe nen. hy-  
 naf uyd dyn pop amfer pan anher a ieu ieu pop  
 amfer. yffit apzyderer oz bzeffent haed. gŵedy 17  
 anreufed pyr yn gŵna ni byrhoedled. digaŵn  
 llaŵzyded kyweftŵch abed. Ar gŵz an gŵnaeth  
 oz wlat gŵerthefin. boet ef an duŵ an duŵch 20  
 attaŵ oz diwed.

### Daronŵy

**D**vŵ differth nefŵy rac llanŵ llet ofrŵy. kyn-  
 taf atarrŵy. Atreif dzof vozdŵy. py pzen a 23  
 vo mŵy: noget daronŵy. Nyt ŵy am nodŵy am-  
 gylch balch nefŵy. yffit rin yffyd uŵy gŵaŵz gŵyr  
 gozonŵy. odit ae gŵypŵy. hutlath vathonŵy. yg 26

koet pan tyfóy. ffróytheu nóy kymróy. Ar lan 1  
 góylylonóy. kynan ae kaffóy pzyt pan wledych-  
 óy. dedeuant etwaeth trof trei athrof traeth. pe- 3  
 deir pzfif pennaeth. Ar pymhet nyt góæth. góyr  
 gózd ehelaeth ar pzydein aruaeth. Gózaged aui  
 ffraeth. Eillon aui kaeth. Ryferthóy hiraeth med 6  
 amarchogaeth. Dedeuho dóy rein. góedó agózy-  
 aóv vein heyrn eu hadein. ar wyr yn gozyein.  
 Dydeuho kynrein o amtir rufein. eu kerd agyg- 9  
 ein eu góáót ayscein. anan deró adzein. Argerd  
 ytgygein. ki ytynnu. March yrynyaó. Eidon  
 ywan. hóch ytyruu. pymhet llódyn góyn aw- 12  
 naeth ieffu. o wifc adaf yymřa ymtrau. Góy-  
 uet coet kein eu fylly. hyt yt uuant ahyt yt  
 uu. pan wnel kymry kamualhau. keir aralluro 15  
 póy karo nu. Lemeif i lam olam eglóv. keóffit  
 da nyr gaho dzóv. Megedozth run yffef aó'óv.  
 róv kaerrian achaer ryóv. Róv dineidýn. adi- 18  
 neidóv. eglur dzemynt awyl golóv. rac rynaóv  
 tan dychyfróy móv. Anren duó anry amóv.

**E**N enó góledic nef 21  
 goludaóv. ydzefynt biewyd gyneiluoaóv.  
 eiric y rethgren riedaóv. rieu ryfelgar geózher-  
 uaóv. Ef differth aduóyn llan lleēnaóv. tozhyt 24  
 vn hóch ardóyaóv. Hir dychyferuydein o bzydein  
 gofein. o berth Maó ac eidin. Ny chymeryn ky- 26



uerbyn. kyweith kyweithyd clytwyn. Digon- 1  
 ōyf digonēf ylyghes. o beleidyr o bleigheit pzen  
 wres. pzenyal yōypaōb ytrachwres. Aghyfnent 3  
 ogadeu digones gōallaōc gōell gōyduōyt noc  
 arthles. kat yr agaches o achles gōaōt gog-  
 naō ybōt digones. Kat ymro vzetrōyn trōy 6  
 wres maōz tan. meidzaōl yō ytrachwres.  
 kat yraekymrōy kanhon. kat kat crynei yn  
 aeron. kat yn arddunyon ac aeron eidywet. 9  
 eilywet yveibon. kat yg coet beit boet ron dyd.  
 ny medylyeiffti dyalon. kat ynracuydaōl ama-  
 bon. nyt atraōd aduraōt achubyon. kat yg wen- 12  
 fteri ac eftygi lloygyr. Safōaōc yn aōner. kat  
 ynrof terra gan waōz. oed hyōft gōzagaōn egu-  
 raōn. yndechzeu yghenyat ygeiraōz. orieu o 15  
 ryfel rydifferaōt. gōyr adigaōn godei gōarthegaōc.  
 haardur ahyfeid agōallaōc. Ac owein mon ma-  
 el gynig deuaōt. Awnaō peithwyr gozweidaōc. 18  
 ym pen coet cledyfein. Atuyd kalaned gōein. A  
 bzein ar disperaōt. ympzydein yneidin yn ade-  
 ueaōc yggafran ynaduan bzecheinaōc. yn er- 21  
 byn ynyfcōn gaenaōc. ny wyl gōz nywelas  
 Gōallaōc. **Glafwaōt Talieffin. xxiiii. a tal.**

**B**Ennadeu am dodynt mozynt anuonaōc. 24  
 Dygaōn ymlletcynt meint vgy keudaōt.  
 Gnaōt rōyf yn heli beli wiraōt. Gnaōt yfcōyt

yfcaón argefyn yfcaót. Gnaót góyth acadóyth 1  
 oyfpydaót gaer. Anaót cant maer maróhaót.  
 Atvyd mei ar venei crei gyflogaót. Atvyd ! 3  
 móy argonóy creith góynyeith gónahaót.  
 Adoer lleith dyrreith anaót baraót. O heyrn  
 erchwyrn edyrn dyrnaót. Tzi dillyn diachoz 6  
 dzoch dzymluaóc. Teir llyghes yn aches ary-  
 mes kyn bzaót. Tzi diwedyd kat am tri phri-  
 aót gólat. Gónahaót bat betraót. Tzi opop 9  
 tri. tri phechaót. Ac eryri vze varnhaót. lluo  
 feif. eil oynt. trydyd dygnaót. ygkymry yd  
 erhy gózaged góeddaót. Rac baran kynan 12  
 tan tardaót. katwaladyr ae cónyn. bzióhaót  
 bze abzónyn. Góellt atho tei. ty tandaót. At  
 vyd ryfedaót. góz gan verch yvzaót. Dyfyn- 15  
 hyn duraót olin anaraót. o honaót ytyfhaót  
 coch kattybzudaót. Nyt arbet nanaót. nach-  
 efynderó na bzaót. ózth lef cozn kadóz naó cant 18  
 yn afyrdól. obedzydant dygnaót. Dygozelwi  
 lefni olafwaót efret. ózth agaód ygeudaót.  
**Q**Ydóyf Merweryd. Molaót duó dofyd. llózó 21  
 kyfranc kywyd. kyfreu dyfynwedyd.  
 hard bzon fywedyd. pan at leferyd. awen  
 códechuyd. ar veinyoeth veinyd. Beird 24  
 llafar llucde. eu góaót nym gre. aryftrat  
 aryftre. yftryó maóz m̄ mire. Nyt mi óyf  
 Kadeir talieffin. xxiiii.

kerd uut. Gogyfarch veird tut. Ryt ebzŷydaŷ dŷut.  
 Rytalmaf ehut. Ryduhunaf dŷemut. Teyrn 2  
 terwynwolut. Nyt mi ŷyf kerd vas. Gogyfarch  
 veird treis. Bath vadaŷlidas. dofyn eigyaŷn  
 adas. pŷy amlewif kaf. kamp ym pop noeth- 5  
 as. pan yŷ dien gŷolith. allat gŷenith. agŷlit  
 gŷenyn. aglut ac yŷtoz. ac elyŷ tra moz. ac  
 eur biben lleŷ. allen aryant gŷiŷ. arudem 8  
 agrawŷn. ac ewyn eigyaŷn. py dyfryf ffynha-  
 ŷn berŷz byryrdaŷn. py gyffyllt gŷerin bŷec-  
 ci boned llyn. allŷyth lloer wehyn. lledyf llo- 11  
 ned verlyn. a sywyon fynhŷyr. aŷewyd am  
 loer. agofrŷy gŷed gŷyr. Gŷzth awel awyr. a  
 mall amerin. agŷadaŷl tra merin. achozŷc 14  
 gŷytrin. arllaŷ pererin. aphybyr aphyc. ac  
 vŷdaŷl fegyrffyc. allyffeu medyc. lle allŷyŷ ven-  
 ffyc. a beird ablodeu. agudic bertheu. abziallu 17  
 abzŷideil. ablaen gŷyd godeu. a mall ameŷ-  
 ued. amynych adnued. agŷin tal kibed. O  
 ruŷein hyt roŷfed. adŷfyn dŷfyr echŷyd. Daŷn 20  
 ylif dofyd. Neu pŷen puraŷz vyd. ffrŷythla-  
 ŷn ygynnyd. Rei ias berwidyd oduch peir  
 pumŷyd. agŷiaŷn auon. agofrŷy hinon. a 23  
 mel a meillon a medgyrn medwon adŷ-  
 yn ydŷagon. da ŷn y derwydon. 25

**G**Olychafi gulôyd arglôyd pop echen arben- 1  
 hic tozuod yghôed am oðden. keint yn  
 yfpydaðt uch gôiraðt aflawen. keint rac mei- 3  
 bon llyr yn ebyr henuelen. Gôeleif treis trydar  
 ac auar ac aghen. yt lethrynt lafnaðz ar pen-  
 naðz difgowen. keint rac vd clotleu. yndoleu 6  
 hafren. Rac bzoehuael powyf agarôys vyawen.  
 keint yn aduôyn rodle ymoze rac vzyen. Yn-  
 ewyd am antraet gôaet ardien. Neut amuc 9  
 ygkadeir opeir kerritwen. handit ryd vyn  
 tafaðt yn adaðt gôaðt ogyrwen. Gôaðt ogyr-  
 wen uferen rôy digones arnunt. allefrith a 12  
 gôlith ames. Yftryem yn llôyr kyn clôyr cyf-  
 fes. dyfot yn diheu agheu nefnes. ac am tired  
 enlli dybi dylles. dyrehaðz llogaðz arglaðz aches. 15  
 Agalwn arygðz an digones. An nothôy rac gô-  
 ythllôyth aghes. Pan alwer tiryon ynyf von  
 tiryon vaes. Gôyn eu byt ôy gôleidon Saeffon 18  
 artres. Dodôyf deganhôy yamryffon. amael-  
 gôn uôyhaf yachôyffon. ellygeis vyarglôyd  
 yggôyd deon. elphin pendefic ryhodigyon. ys- 21  
 fit imi teir kadeir kyweir kyffon. ac yt vzaðt  
 parahaðt gan gerdozyon. Bum ygkat godeu  
 gan lleu agôydyon. ôy arithôys gôyd eluyd 24  
 ac eleftron. Bumy gan vzan yn iwerdon. Gôe-  
 leif pan ladôyt ymozdôyt tyllon. kigleu gyf-  
 arfot amgerdolyon agôydyl diefyl diferogyon. 27

Open ren 6leth hyt luch reon. kymry yn vn 1  
 vzyt g6zhyt 6zyon. G6zet dy gymry yg kym-  
 elri. teir kenedyl g6ythla6n o ia6n teithi. G6- 3  
 ydyl a bzython a romani. awnahon dyhed ady-  
 uylci. Ac am teruyn pzydein kein ythrefi. ke-  
 int racteyrned uch med leftri. ygkeinyon de- 6  
 on im aedyrodi. and6y penfywet ket ryferthi.  
 ys kyweir vvg kadeir ygkaerfidi. Nys pla6d  
 ne6 heint aheneint auo yndi. ys g6yr mana- 9  
 6yt aphryderi. teir ozyan<sup>y</sup>am tan agan recdi.  
 ac am ybanneu ffrydyeu g6eilgi. arffynha6n  
 ffr6ythla6n yffyd oducht. ys whegach noz ! 12  
 g6in g6yn yllyn yndi. ag6edy ath iolaf ozuchaf  
 kyn g6eryt gozot kymot athi. **Kadeir Teyr-**  
**A**Reith a6dyl eglur. awen tra mef- **non. ccc.**  
**f**ur. am g6z deu a6dur. o echen aladur. ae 16  
 ffonfa ae ffur. aereom rehtur. ae ri r6yfyadur.  
 ae rif yfcrythur. ae goch gochleffur. ae ergyr  
 dzos uur. aekadeir gymeffur. ymplith gofcozd 19  
 nur. Neuf duc oga6znur. meirch g6el6 goftro-  
 dur. Teyrnon henur. heilyn pascadur. treded  
 dofyn doethur y vendiga6 arthur. arthur ven- 22  
 digan argerd gyfaenan6. ar6yneb ygkat. ar  
 na6 bystylat. p6y y tri chynweiffat. awerchet-  
 wif g6lat. P6y ytri 6hyfa6hed6 chyfar6yd. aget- 25  
 wif ar6yd. ada6 6zth awyd. erbyn eu hargl6yd.

Ban rinwed rotwyd. Ban vyd hyn hoywed. Ban 1  
 cozn kerdetróyd. Ban bió ózth echóyd. Ban góir  
 pan difgleir. Bannach pan lefeir. Ban pan doeth 3  
 opeir. Ogyrwen awen teir. Bum mynaóc myn-  
 weir. ygkozn ym nedeir. nydyly kadeir. nygat-  
 wo vyg geir. kadeir gynif glaer. awen huaódy 6  
 haer. Póy enó yteir kaer. róg liant allaer. nyf  
 góyr ny vo taer eiffylut eu maer. Pedeir kaer 9  
 yffyd. ympzydein powyffed. Rieu merweryd.  
 am nyt vo nyt vyd. Nyt vyd am nyt vo. llyghef-  
 faózavo. Tohit góanec tra gro. Tir dylan dirbo.  
 Nac eillt nac ado. na bzyn na thyno. na rynnaó 12  
 godo. Rac góynt pan fozho. kadeir teyrnon. kel-  
 uyd róy katwo. keiffitoz ygno. keiffitoz kedic. 14  
 ketwyr colledic. Tebygafi dull dic. odiaua pende-  
 uic. odull diuynnic. oleon luryc. Dzychafaót  
 góledic. am terwyn henwí euwic. Bzeuhaót 17  
 bzagaót bzic. Bzeuaól eiffozic. Oric amerin am  
 teruyn chwhefrin. Jeithoed edein. aches ffyfc-  
 yolin. mordóyeit merin. oplant Saraphin. 20  
 dogyn dófyn diwerin. dillygem elphin. **Kadeir**  
**R**En rymaóyr titheu. ker- **Kerrituen. ccc.**  
 Reifant om karedeu. Yn deweint ympyl- 23  
 geineu. llewychaót vy lleufereu. Mynaóc hoed-  
 yl Minaóc ap lleu. aweleifi yma gynheu. Di-  
 wed yn llechued lleu. Bu gózd yhózd ygkadeu. 26

Auacdu vymab inheu. Detwyd douyd r6y goz- 1  
 eu. ygkyfamryffon kerdeu. oed g6ell y synh6-  
 yr noz veu. keluydaf g6z agigleu. G6ydyon 3  
 ap don dygynuertheu. Ahud6yf g6zeic ovlodeu  
 adyduc moch odeheu. kan bu ida6 difgozeu. dzut  
 ym6t ag6ryt pletheu. Arith6ys goz6yda6t yar 6  
 plaga6t lys. ac enweryf kyfr6yeu. Pan varn-  
 her ykadeireu. Arbenhic vdun yveu. Vyg ka-  
 deir am peir am deduon am areith tryadyl ga- 9  
 deir gyffon. Rym gelwir kyfr6ys yn llys don.  
 Mi ac euron6y ac euron. G6eleif ymlad taer  
 yn nant ffrangcon. Du6 ful p6yt pylgeint 12  
 r6g 6ytheint ag6ydyon. Dyf ieu yn geugant  
 yd aethant von. y geiffa6 yfcut ahudolyon. Aran-  
 rot dzem clot tra g6a6z hinon. M6yhaf g6arth 15  
 ymarth o parth b6ython. Dyb6ys am ylys ef-  
 nyf afon. Afon ae hechryf g6zyf g6zth terra. a  
 G6en6yn ychynbyt kylch byt eda. Nyt 6y dy- 18  
 weit geu llyfreu beda. kadeir getwided yffyd  
 yma. Ahyt vza6t para6t yn europa. An roth6y  
 ytrinda6t trugared dydbza6t. kein garda6t 21  
 gan wyrda. **Kanu yg6ynt. ccc. a tal.**  
**D**Echymic p6y y6. creat kyn dily6. creadur  
 kadarn heb gic heb afc6zn. heb 6ytheu heb 23  
 waet. heb pen aheb traet. Ny byd hyn ny byd  
 ieu. no get ydechzeu. Ny da6 oe odeu yr ofyn nac

agheu. ny dioes eiffeu gan greaduryeu. Maŵz 1  
 duŵ moz wynneu ban daŵ odechzeu. Maŵz yverth-  
 ideu y gŵz ae gozeu. Ef ymaes ef yg koet heb laŵ 3  
 aheb troet. heb heneint heb hoet. heb eidigaf ad-  
 oet. Ac ef yn gyfoet aphymhoes pymhoet. ahe-  
 uyt yffyd hyn pet pemhŵnt ulŵydyn. Ac ef yn 6  
 gyflet acŵyneb tytwet. Ac ef ny anet. Ac ef ny  
 welet. Ef ar voz ef ar tir ny wyl ny welir. ef yn  
 aghywir ny daŵ pan vynnir. Ef artir ef ar voz 9  
 ef yn anhebcŵz. ef yn diachŵz ef yn dieiffŵz. ef o  
 pedeiroz ny byd ŵzth gyghoz. Ef kychwyn agoz  
 oduch maen mynuoz. ef llafar ef mut. ef yn 12  
 anuynut. ef yn ŵzd ef yndzut pan tremyn tros  
 tut. ef mut ef llafar. ef yn ozdear. Mŵyhaŵ y 14  
 vanyar arŵyneb dayar. ef yn da ef yndzŵc. ef yn  
 aneglŵc. ef yn anamlŵc. kanyf gŵyl golŵc. Ef  
 yndzŵc ef ynda. ef hŵnt ef yma. ef aantrefna 17  
 nydiŵcawna. E Ny diŵc awnech. Ac "yn dibech" ef.  
 Ef yn wlyp ef yn sych. ef adaŵ yn vynych. Owres  
 heul. Ac oeruel lloer. lloer yn anlles. handit llei  
 ygŵzes. Vn gŵz ae gozeu yrholl greaduryeu. 21  
 ef bieu dechzeu. adiwed diheu. nyt kerdaŵz kel-  
 uyd. ny mohŵy dofyd. Nyt kywir keinyat. ny  
 molhŵy ytat. Ny naŵt vyd aradyr. heb heyrn 24  
 heb hat. Ny bu oleuat. kyn ile creat. Ny byd  
 effeirat. ny bendicco auyrllat. Ny ŵybyd anygnat.



yfeith lauanat. degwlat darmerthat. yn eg- 1  
 ylaŵz wlat. Decuet digarat. digarŵys eu tat.  
 Digaru kawat ynrŵy rewinyat. Ilucuffer 3  
 llygrat. eiffŵz eiffyflat. Seith feren yffyd. ofe-  
 ithnaŵn dofyd. Seon fywedyd. ŀŵyr eu defnyd.  
 Marca marceduf. ola olunuf. Luna lafuruf. 6  
 Jubiter. veneruf. Oheul ohydryuer yt gyrch  
 lloer lleufer. Nyt cof yn ofer. nyt croc ny cre-  
 ter. an tat an pater. an kar an kymer. yn ren 9  
 nyn ranher. gan luç llucuffer.

**B**ychwedyl am dodyŵ o galchuynyd. Gŵarth 12  
 Ryndeheubarth anreith clotryd. Da aryd  
 yleu dywaled y vedyd. lLaŵn yŵ yfftrat lawen  
 gynnyd. llara llued peblet llara arall v20. kat  
 gozmes tratrachwres b20. Odit o gymry ae 15  
 llafaro. Dyfet dygyrchet biŵ mab idno. ac ny  
 lleffŵit neb ny do. yr talu can mu yrof vn llo.  
 Goleith dyyſcarant amgant dy v20. Mal tan 18  
 tŵym tARTH yn yt vo. Pan gyrchaffam ni trŵy-  
 det artir gŵydno. Oed kelein veinwen rŵg gra-  
 yan agro. Pan ymchoeles echŵyd o gludŵys 21  
 v20. Nyt efrefŵys buch ç2th yllo. Gogyfarch  
 vabon o arall v20 kat. pan amuc owein biŵ  
 yv20. kat ynryt alclut. kat yn ygwen. kat 23  
 yg goffulŵyt abān udun. kat rac rodawyf ei-  
 rŵyn dzych. Gŵayŵaŵz du alleulenyn. kat tu- 26

man llachar derlyó derlin. yfcóydaó2 ynllaó gar- 1  
 than yggryn. áwelei vabon arranwen reidaól.  
 rac bió reget ykymyfcyn. Ony bei acadaned yd 3  
 ehettyn. Rac wabon heb galaned óy nyt eyn.  
 Ogyfarfot difcyn achychwýn kat. Gólat vabon  
 góehenyt anoleithat. Ban difgynnóys owein 6  
 rac bió ytat. tardei galch achóyr acyfydat.  
 Nyt yfcfael yneb dóyn bió moel. kyt efcloch  
 rac góyr rein rudyon. Rac pedzydan dande rac 9  
 kadarn gyfóyre. Rac góyar ar gnaót. rac afar  
 yftaenaót. Kychwedyl am dodyó o leutired deheu.  
 Tzaeth rieu goleu haelon. Nyth yogyfeirch och-  
 wynogyon am ryt oz am góern ygatuaon. 13  
 Ban berit kat ri róyf dzagon. Billt na owillt  
 bió rac mabon. Ogyfaruot gó2gun. bu kalaned  
 ned rei yn run. Bu llewenyd dybyd yvzein. 16  
 Ban ymadzaóđ góyr góedy nuchien kat. Nyt  
 ef dieghif yfcóyt owein. Yfcóyt uolch ózthyat  
 ygkat trablud. nyreei warthec heb óyneb rud. 19  
 Rudyon beuder bió amaó2 yrat. góyar gozgol-  
 chel góarthaf iat. ác ar óyneb góyn ydyrgaf-  
 fat. eúrobell greulet genem dullyat. pzeid wen- 22  
 hóys iolin. pzeid a darefsteinat. pzeid rac taer  
 uróydyr taer gyffestraón. pzeid pengyfylchi.  
 keig aryfcóydaó2. Maó2 difcreinaó2 llafnaó2  
 am iat. kat yrac Owein maó2. maó2 airat. 26

meindyd kódynt 6y wyr yn amóyn gólat. 1  
 pan difcynnóys Owein rac góenwlat yr ech-  
 óyd. Gozerefein bud oetat. **Kanu y med. xxiiii.**

**G**Olychaf wledic pendeuic pop wa. Gó2 a 4  
 gynheil ynef arglóyd pop tra. Gó2 awna-  
 eth y dófyr y baó6 yn da. Gó2 awnaeth popllat  
 acaellóyda. Medhet maelgón mon ac an med- 7  
 wa. Ævedgozn ewyn góerlyn góymha. As ky-  
 nnull góenyn ac nyf móynha. Med hidleit mo-  
 leit molut ypop tra. Ileaós creadur avac trá. 10  
 awnaeth duó ydyn yry donha. Rei dzut rei mut  
 ef aemóynha. Rei góyllt rei dof douyd ae góna.  
 yn dillig vdunt yndillat yda. Yn uóyt yn diaót 13  
 hyt vzaót yt parha. Golychafi wledic pendeic  
 gólat hed. ydillóg elphin o alltuted. ygó2 am  
 rodes ygóin ar czóf ar med. ar meirch maó2 16  
 modur mirein eu góed. Am rothóy etwa mal  
 diwed. tróy vod duó yryd tróy enryded. pump  
 pemhónt kalan ygkyman hed. Elffinaó6 var- 19  
 chaó6 medhóyrdy ogled. **Kanu y czóf. xxiiii.**

**G**Eithi etmynt gó2 agatóynt góynt. pan  
 del yrihyd. gozuloedaó6 eluyd. Menhyt 22  
 yntragywyd. yftidi auedyd dylif deweint adyd.  
 Dyd ymamogaó2. Nos ymozffowyffaó2. Maf-  
 wed auolhaó2. yó2th wledic maó2. Maó2 duó di- 25  
 gones. heul haf ae rywres. Ac ef digones. bud

coet amaes. Galweta<sup>o</sup>z yraches ar eilic aghymes.  
 Galwetta<sup>o</sup>z pop neges. deuf dymg<sup>o</sup>ares. Achyn <sup>2</sup>  
 dybydyn ll<sup>o</sup>yth byt yr vn b<sup>o</sup>zyn. ny ellynt ronyn  
 heb gyfoeth mechteyrn. ef ae ta<sup>o</sup>d yn llyn hyny  
 vo eginyn. ef ae ta<sup>o</sup>d y<sup>n</sup> weith arall. hyny vo yn <sup>5</sup>  
 vall. Dzeuha<sup>o</sup>c dyderuyd. dyfgofac yr eluyd. Gol-  
 chetta<sup>o</sup>z yleftri. bit groy<sup>o</sup> y vzecci. Aphan vo  
 anawell. dydycca<sup>o</sup>z o gell. Dydycca<sup>o</sup>z rac rieu. <sup>8</sup>  
 ykeingyfedeu. Nys g<sup>o</sup>zthzyn pop deu. ymel ae  
 gozeu. Du<sup>o</sup> etuynt yn of. yt vyd yny vod. llary-  
 af y<sup>o</sup> trinda<sup>o</sup>t. Goz<sup>o</sup>yth med<sup>o</sup> med<sup>o</sup>ha<sup>o</sup>t. Ovy- <sup>11</sup>  
 nut pyfca<sup>o</sup>t. meint ygodzefi. Gzayan moz heli.  
 kyn traeth reuerthi. Gzayan moz heli. y dan tywa-  
<sup>o</sup>t am keud yar teithia<sup>o</sup>c. mi hun am g<sup>o</sup>ara<sup>o</sup>t.  
 Nydigonir neba<sup>o</sup>t. heb gyfoeth ytrinda<sup>o</sup>t. <sup>15</sup>  
**T**Eithi etmygant. yn tryffin garant. galla<sup>o</sup>c  
 gall<sup>o</sup>gyd. anchwant fyb<sup>o</sup>ll fymadu<sup>o</sup>ant.  
 ban erdifel tanc. Neu nof c<sup>o</sup>t dyu<sup>o</sup>y<sup>o</sup>d. k<sup>o</sup>d dir- <sup>18</sup>  
 gel racdyd. A<sup>o</sup>yr kerd geluyd. py gel kallonyd.  
 Am dyro am de. o<sup>o</sup>z parth pan d<sup>o</sup>yre. Py dyduc  
 lly<sup>o</sup> gayaf. pygytdechzeu lle. Yn dewif echia<sup>o</sup>c.  
 ffuf. ffous ffo dia<sup>o</sup>c. Ef duhun huna<sup>o</sup>c. ef go- <sup>22</sup>  
 b<sup>o</sup>zyn kara<sup>o</sup>c. kymry kaerueda<sup>o</sup>c. ytat garada<sup>o</sup>c.  
 Dear meneiuon. dearmyna<sup>o</sup>c mon. ma<sup>o</sup>z erch  
 anudon. G<sup>o</sup>enh<sup>o</sup>ys g<sup>o</sup>allt hir<sup>o</sup>on. am gaer <sup>o</sup>yr-  
 agon. P<sup>o</sup>y atal ykeionon. ae Maelg<sup>o</sup>n ovon. ae <sup>26</sup>

dyfyd oaeron ae coel ae kanaŵon. ac gŵwedo 1  
 ae veibon. nyt anchward yalon. oynyrŵyft-  
 lon. ef kyrch kerdozyon. fe fyberŵ Seon. Neur 3  
 dierueifirin. ymoꝛdei vffin. ymoꝛthoed godo-  
 din. yfceirurith kyfrenhin. bzan boze dewin.  
 ŵyf kerdenhin hen. ŵyf kyfreu lawen. Athzaŵ 6  
 ydygen. meu molaŵt vzyen. Eiryan eiryoes.  
 llyminaŵc llumoes. Ruduedel auŵys. Rudyn  
 aellŷnyŵys. kat yn hardnenŵys. ynyr aebzi- 9  
 wys. kant kalan kynnŵys. kant car am y-  
 uŵys. Gŵeleif wyr gozuaŵz. adygyrchynt  
 aŵz. Gŵeleis waet arllaŵz. rac ruthyr cledyfaŵz. 12  
 Gleffynt efcyll gŵaŵz. efcŵynt ŵy waywaŵz.  
 Tzychant kalan kyman clotuaŵz. ynyr artir  
 yn wir coch aŵz 15

**A**Rchaf y wen yduŵ plŵyf efcŵzi. perchen  
 nef allaŵz pŵylluaŵz wofri. **A**duŵyn ga-  
 eryffyd ar glaŵz gŵeilgi. bit lawen ygkalan 18  
 eiryan yri. ac amfer pan wna moꝛ maŵz ŵzhy-  
 dzi. ys gnaŵt gozun beird uch med leftri. Dy-  
 dybyd gŵanec arvzys dybzys idi. adaŵhŵynt 21  
 ywerlas oglaf ffichti. ac am bŵyf odeŵs dzof  
 vgwedi. pan gattŵyf amot kymot athi.

**A**duŵyn gaer yffyd arllydan llyn. Dinaf di- 24  
 achoꝛ moꝛ oe chylchyn. gogyfarch ty pzydein  
 kŵd gygein hyn. Blaen llyn ap erbin boet teu 26

voyn. Bu gofcoz abu kerd yneil mehyn. Ac e- 1  
 ryr uch 6ybyr all6ybyr granwyn. Rac vd felyc  
 nac efcar gychwyn. Clot wafcar ag6anar yd 3  
 ymdullyn. Adu6yn gaer yffyd arton na6uet.  
 adu6yn eu g6erin yn ymwaret. ny wnant  
 eu d6ynuyt tr6y veuyilhaet. nyt ef eu defa- 6  
 6t bot yngalet. Ny llafaraf eu arvyntr6yde-  
 et. noc eillon deu traeth g6ell kaeth dyfet.  
 kyweithyd o ryd wled waretret. kynn6ys 9  
 r6g pop deu gozeu kiwet. Adu6yn gaer yf-  
 fyd ae g6na kyman. medut amolut ac a-  
 darb6n. llyfyn ycherdeu yny chalan. 6mar- 12  
 gl6yd hywyd he6z eiran. kyny vynet yny  
 ad6yt ynderuin llan. ef am rodes med ag6in  
 o wydzin ban. **A**du6yn gaer yffyd yn yr eg- 15  
 lan. atu6yn yrodir ypa6b yran. 6twen yn  
 dinbych gozwen g6ylan. kyweithyd wleid-  
 ud ud erllyffan. Oed ef vyn defa6t i nof ga- 18  
 lan. lledyfa6t ygan ri ryfel eiran. allen lli6  
 ehoec amedu pzein. hyny u6yf taua6t ar  
 veird pzydein. Adu6yn gaer yffyd ae kyffr6y 21  
 kedeu. oed meu yrydeu adewiff6n. ny lafar-  
 afi deith reith ryfcat6n. ny dyly kelenic ny  
 6yppo h6n. yfcriuen bzydein bzyder bziff6n. 24  
 yn yt wna tonneu eu hymgyffr6n. pereit  
 hyt pell ygell atreid6n. **A**du6yn gaer yffyd 26

yn ardóyrein. Gochaón ymedut ymolut gofrein. 1  
 Aduón yn areu hoz efcoz gynfrein. Godef gózych  
 dymbi hir yhadain. dychyrch bar karrec crec 3  
 moz ednein. llit ymyón tyghet treidet trath-  
 amein. a bleidut gozllóyt gozeu affein. Dimpy-  
 ner oduch llat póy llad cofein. Bendith culóyd 6  
 nef gytlef afein. arnyn gónel yn vzwowyr goz-  
 óyr owein. Aduón gaer yffyd arlan lliant.  
 Aduón ytrodur ypaób ychwant. Gogyfarch ti 9  
 vynet boet teu uóyant. Góayawaóz ryn rein  
 aderllyffant. Duó merchyr góeleif wyr ygkyf-  
 nofant. Dyf ieu bu góartheu aamugant. ac 12  
 yd oed vziger coch ac och ardant. Oed lludued  
 vynet dyd ydoethant. ac am Gefyn llech vaelóy  
 kylchóy vziwant. cōd Cóydyn ygan gefyn 15  
 llu ogarant. **Plaeu yr reiff. x.c.**

**E**Frei etuyl ar veib ifrael vchel enuryt. kyt  
 arif dilyn rydyneffeyn. Rygadóyf duó dial 18  
 arplóyf pharaonuf. Dec pla poeni kyn eu bodi.  
 ymoz affóys. kyffefinpla pyfcaót difa. digna-  
 ót annóyt. Eil pla llyffeint lluoffaóc. lleóffynt 21  
 ffronoed. Tei athrefneu athyleeu achelleu bó-  
 yt. Tzyded góydbet góychyr gohóget góalatóyd. 23  
 Petwar iccur cur am yfyr edynogyon. Eil kýgn-  
 hoef ffróyth coet amaes cnót kylyon. Pymhet  
 bóyftnon ar holl vibnon egipcion. Belfit mileđt 25

otróm aelet deritolyon. Chwechet heb eu. chwyf-  
 fic crugeu creitheu mozyon. Seithuet taryan. kyn-  
 llyfc athan aglaó kynóyt. Góynt gozdiberth. ar 3  
 deil agóyd. Gythuet llofcuf. llydan eu cluft. blodeu  
 kyfys. Naóuet aruthyr diuedlaóe vthyr doniaóe  
 nofuf. Du tywyllóe dzem aneglóe egiptius. Dec 6  
 veinyoeth móyhaf góynyeith arplóyf kynrein.  
 Crist ieffu crist ioní grein. hut ynt clydóe. chwech-  
 ant milóe milet efrei. **Tzaófganu kynan gar-**

**B**ynan kat diffret amarllor- **wyn. m. bzoeh.**  
 eifket. kanyt geu gofyget. Góethelgón tref- 11  
 bzet. kant gozóyd kyfret aryant eu tudet. Cant  
 lleng éhoec o vn o vaen gyffret. Cant armell ym  
 arffet. Aphympónt cathet. Cledyf góein karrec 14  
 dyrngell góell honeb. cant kynan kaffat. kas  
 anwelet katellig yftret. kat anyfcoget. kat ar  
 óy kyrchet. góaywaóe ebzifet. Góenhóyf aladet. 17  
 alafyn góy arlet. kat ymon maóe tec. erglyt  
 amolet Tza menei mynet góoóyd agóoógret.  
 kat yg cruc dymet. aercol ar gerdet. Nac ny ry- 20  
 welet. ybió rac ffrió neb. Mab bzoehuael bzolet.  
 Eidywet eidunet. kernyó kyfdarchet. ny maól  
 ieu tyghet. Dyftóe aghyffret ynyd am iolet. 23  
 Mygkynneló ogynan. kadeu ergynnan. áeleu  
 fflam lydan. kyfóyrein maóetan. kat ygwlat  
 bzachan. katlan godaran. Tegyrned truan cri- 26



nyt rac kynan. lluryc yn ymwan. eiffoz llyó 1  
 heechan. kyngen kymangan. nerthi athwlat  
 lydan. kigleu ymdidan. paób yny gochvan. ky- 3  
 lch byt goch góochuan. keith ynt dygynan.

**llath**  
**moef-**  
**fen.** **O** Pop aduer ytozof uroder dychyfaeraót. bud 6  
 adefic. ygrift góledic degyn volaót. Dý-  
 bóyth duó kein. ynarffet meiryheiffozaót.  
 hynt góiryoned kyflaón rihed kynneló oho-  
 naót. Góyeiliefse dy pobyl iude. dychyfaeraót. 9  
 hu gelwir lleu oluch aleho yreu pechaót. De-  
 heu reen mynyd adien móyn kyfundaót. yn  
 ran eluyd yntemhyl felyf seil ogyffraót. Gof- 12  
 unet góas colofyn dias ffeft fflemychaót.  
 Paradóys dzós. bugeil deós duun góledych-  
 aót. Neu rygigleu gan pzoffóydeu lleenaóc. 15  
 Geni ieffu ayzattay arydarfu. hyt yuuched.  
 auei uuched ypop ried bóyt paraót. kyn peri-  
 ffit bei mi pzytón periclaót. Ryduc claernyt. 18  
 dayar ayspeidaót. ar voz diffóys pan diffgyn-  
 nóys dyamgyffraót. Gólat pziodaóz nyf duc  
 móynuaóz bei im ohohonaót. Meint dy godet 21  
 boet im dyrat. Góyeiliefse arat ieffu llathyr  
 yblodeu. Maóz góyrth yny vryt oduó dony-  
 eu. Ef oed ygnat. Ygnat oed ef. dewin diheu. 24  
 Gó2 ycuffyl ypop vfyd rac geu. Ef yffyd gafael  
 clayar nifer toeu cunlleith ylyud deheu. ymal 26

bŷdeŷin dilit olu lloneit. Hubyd yGŷzth vn 1  
 mab meir moli reen. huarwaf gŷas oduŷtre-  
 idaf petwyr petgŷiryon. dyrac afael kyfoet 3  
 coet kyflaŷn. lledyffit gein oarffet ieffu. rud  
 ny popon moch y dyfcat orodi rat rex meibon.  
 Newyd anaŷ ny maŷz glywant dynyadon. Guir 6  
 yrat gŷafpozthyant heb ŷz adon. Dygŷerthy-  
 dyd pop vchif rac derwydon. Nudzis nywidyn  
 llarychwel gŷelet mabon. Dydugant thus 9  
 ac eur dilus oethiopia. Oduŷ gozden aduŷ re-  
 en rex meneifon. Herot gyftic ny bu godic.  
 ygeleudon. Dypoenedic gŷallat peuues per- 12  
 chen meibon. Pan aeth dofyd parth pan dill-  
 yd nilus habed. Ryduc herot. Annŷyt gayafaŷl.  
 kyflaŷn vonhed. Ygkaer nazared nyt aeth 15  
 peuues perchen anaŷ. Byt adebzyat hubŷyf  
 ythrat tut gozchozdeon. Geni douyd dyduc  
 perchen lleg egylyon. 18

**G**Orrit anuynudaŷl tuth iaŷl dan yfcaŷl.  
 Ef iolen o duch llaŷz tan tanhŷytin gŷa-  
 ŷz uch awel uchel uch no phop nyfel. maŷz y 21  
 anyfel. Nythric ygofel no neithaŷz llyr. llyr  
 llŷbyr ytebyr dyvar ygkynebyr gŷaŷz gŷen  
 gŷzthuchyr. ŷzthwaŷz ŷzth wrys ŷzth pop 24  
 heuelis. ŷzth heuelif nŷython ŷzth pedyr af-  
 aon. Ardŷyreaŷi avarn gŷzys kadarn trydar 26

dōfyn ygaf. nyt mi gōz llōfyr llōyt crōybyr ōzth 1  
 clōyt. hut vyn deu garant. deu dichuar dich-  
 want om llaō yth laō dyt dōy dim. Tzithri 3  
 nodet atcoz arhenet. Amarch mayaōc. amarch  
 genethaōc. Amarch karadaōc kymrōy teith-  
 iaōc. Amarch gōythur. Amarch gōardur. 6  
 Amarch arthur. ehofyn rodi cur. Amarch tal-  
 ieffin. Amarch lleu lletuegin. Aphebyr llei  
 llōynin. Agrei march cunin. koznan kynei- 9  
 waōc awyd awydaōc. Du mozoed enwaōc.  
 March bōzyn bōz bōzadaōc. Artri carn aflaōc  
 nyt ant hynt hilaō. kethin march keidaō. 12  
 carn avarn arnaō. Yfcōydurith yfcodic. go-  
 rōyd llemenic. march ryderch rydic. llōyt  
 lliō elleic. Allamrei llaōn elwic. Affroenuoll 15  
 gōirenhic march fadyrnin. Amarch cuften-  
 hin. Ac ereill yntrin rac tirallgōin. henwyn  
 mat dyduc. kychwedyl ohiraduc. Bum hōch 18  
 bum bōch bum fyō bum fōch. bum bañ bum  
 banhōch. bum gaōz ymrythōch. bum llif yn  
 eirth bum ton yn egheirth. bum yfcafyn yf- 21  
 ceinat dilyō. bum kath penurith artri phren.  
 bum pell. bum pengafyr aryfcaōpzen. bum  
 garan gōala gōelet gōlōc. tra gōzes mīlet 24  
 mozial. katwent kenedyl da. Ozyffyd if awyr  
 gōedy kaffolwir. nyt byō oz mod meint  
 am gōyr. 27

kyneilwat



E

ygofeiffŷys byt. bu deu tec ar wlat gŷledych- 1  
 yffit. bu haelhaf berthaf oꝝryanet. bu terŷ-  
 yn gŷenŷyn gŷae ygywlat. ef toꝝref ardar 3  
 teir gŷeith ygkat. ac ef ny vyd coꝝgŷyd ywlat  
 dar plufaŷ pebyr pell athechŷys coet gyrth  
 ygodiwaŷd alexander. yn hual eurin gŷae a 6  
 garcharer ny phell garcharŷyt. agheu dybu  
 ac lle ef kafas ergyr olu neb kyn noc ef ny dar-  
 haŷd myued bed berthŷŷyd oꝝ adŷyndaŷt hael 9  
 alexander aekymerth yna. gŷlat syr asiry-  
 oel agŷlat fyria agŷlat dinifdza. agŷlat dini-  
 tra. gŷlat pers amers agŷlat ykanna. acy- 12  
 nyffed pleth aphletheppa. achiŷdaŷt babilon  
 ac agafcia maŷ agŷlat galldaruf bychan y da.  
 hytydymduc ytir tywarch yna. ac yt wnahont 15  
 eubzyt ŷth eu helya ywedant gŷyftlon yeuro-  
 pa. ac anreithaŷ gŷladoed gŷyffyodet tra. Gŷyth-  
 yr gŷenynt wraged goꝝdynt yma. bꝝon lofce- 18  
 digyon gŷyled gŷaftra. Ogadeu afoꝝ panatrod-  
 et digonynt bꝝein gŷneint pen bꝝithret ymil-  
 wyr mageidaŷn pan attrodet. Neu wlat yth- 21  
 weiffon ti pan diffydet. ny byd yth efcar efcoꝝ  
 lludet. Rac gofal yrhual aeagalet mil cant  
 riallu auu varŷ rac sychet. eu geu gogŷilleu 24  
 aceu milet. As gŷenŷynŷys ywaf kyn noe tref-  
 ret. kyn nohyn bei gŷell digonet. ymharglŷyd 26

gŵlatlŵyd gŵlat gogonet. Vn wlat ioz ozo2 go- 1  
 zeu yftlyned. diwyccŵyf digonŵyf poet gen-  
 hyt ty gyffret. Ar\* Saŵl am clyŵ poet meu 3  
 euhunet. Digonŵynt ŵy vod duŵ kyn gŵafc  
 tytwet.

**A**R claŵz eluyd ygystedlyd ny ryanet. Te- 6  
 ir perſon duŵ. vn mab adŵyn terŵyn  
 trinet. Mab yrdŵydit. mab yrdyndit. vn mab  
 ryued. Mab duŵ dinas. mab gŵen meir gŵas. 9  
 mat gŵas gŵelet. Maŵz yozden. maŵz duŵ re-  
 en ran gogonet. Ohil ade ac abzawe yn ryanet.  
 Ohil dofyd dogyn dŵfynwedyd llu ryanet. Dŵ- 12  
 duc o eir eil deill abydeir o pop aelet. pobyl  
 ginhiaŵc. goec gamwedaŵc Saŵ anmŵned.  
 Rydzychafom erbyn trindaŵt gŵedy gŵaret. 15  
 Croes criſt yn glaer. lluryc llachar rac pop ae-  
 let. Rac pop anuaŵs poet yndilif dinaf diffret.

**R**Yfedaf nachiaŵz / 18  
 adef nef ylaŵz odyfot rŵyf gaŵz alexan-  
 der maŵz. alexander magidaŵz heŵys hayarn-  
 daŵn cledyfal anwogaŵn. aeth dan eigyaŵn. 21  
 Dan eigaŵn eithyd ygeiffaŵ keluydyt. ageif-  
 fo keluydyt bit oiewin yvzyt. Eithyd oduch  
 gŵynt. rŵgdeu griffit arhynt ywelet dzemynt. 24  
 Dzemynt aweles pzeffent ny chymes. Gŵeles  
 ryfedaŵt gozllingam pyſcaŵt. aeidunŵyf y 26

ny vzyt. agafas oz byt. aheuyt oe diwed ganduó 1  
trugared.

**A**D duó meidat duó dofydat dewin trugar. 3  
Maó2 enweryf pan ym nodeift itróy tony-  
ar. Tozuoed moeffen góledic reen góae eu hāfcar.

Ys arganfu perif aelu reglyt ypar. ac y vozaó2 6  
aouzgoft newyd ypar. Neur dineuóy tróy ryf-  
erthóy auaó2 adar. Adzycheif heul hyt golle-  
wein ybu dayar. Ti anodyd arygeryd opop kar- 9  
char. namyn tozuoed teryd eugaó2 tróm eu  
dear. Anaó2 ninheu rac adóydeu uffern anwar.

**A**d duó meidat duó dofydat dewin trugar. 12  
ys teu ti wlat nef. ysó2th tagnef it ykery.

Nyt oef ludet naceiffywet yth wlat dofyd. ny  
Ny pherir neb ny byd efcar neb yó gilyd. Mi a 15  
wýdyón beif deallón rac kewilyd. karu ohonaó2  
ylan trindaó2 oneb keluyd. Beird ach gogan.

óynt acharan yntragywyd. Ny bu agóael yro- 18  
deift ifrael. ynllaó2 dauyd. Alexander keffeí llaó-  
er niferywyr. Nyt ef nerthaf ony chafas dy  
gerenhyd. ae výdinoed ae vaó2 gadeu ae gam 21  
luyd. pan doethant yr dayar buant dear eu di-  
henyd. Selyf ygnat agennis gólat. bu góell

noc yd. Mab teyrnon. bu gnaó2 berthon oe 24  
gyweithyd. Jago veibon auu verthon ar eu  
heluyd. Adygymuant arannyffant tróy eird. 26

[dofyd.



auel wiryon auu loydon agymyrth ffyd. Y 1  
 vzaot kaim bu diwerin dzoc yguffyl. Aser a  
 foyo yn awyrloyo eu kyweithyd. Seren ag- 3  
 el adon nifer rac eu milwyr. allath voeffen  
 ef aetozuoed areu heluyd. Rudech dalen vd  
 eilladem vdei genhym. llafar amut adoeth 6  
 adzut afdiwygyd. Goleidic cod vn cod dirpery  
 andihenyd. Molaf inheu pzeffoyl tozuoed a-  
 def menwyt. Molaf inheu adaot gozeu goz- 9  
 eileiro byt. pziif teyrnas aduc ionas operued  
 kyt. kiodaot niniuen bu goz llawen pzegeth-  
 yffit. Riein tra moz bu<sup>k</sup>yfcaot ioz yfcozyffit. 12  
 ac auaria meir merch anna maoz yphenyt.  
 yrdyhaeled athrugared vechteyrn byt. an  
 dom ninheu ynefkaereu kynnoyf genhyt. 15

**G**Olychaf wledic /

pendeuic golat ri. py ledaf ypennaeth  
 dzoftraeth mundi. bu kyweir karchar goeir 18  
 ygkaer fidi. troy eboftol poyll aphryderi.  
 Neb kyn noc ef nyt aeth idi. yr gadon trom  
 las kywirwas ae ketwi. arac pzeideu annof- 21  
 yn toft yt geni. ac yt uraot parahaot ynbar-  
 dwedi. Tzi lloneit pzytwen yd aetham ni idi.  
 nam feith nydyrreith ogaerfidi. Neut oyf 24  
 glot geinmyn cerd ochlywir. ygkaer pedzy-  
 uan pedyr ychwelyt. yg kynneir oz peir pan 26

leferit. Oanadyl naó mozóyn gochyneuit. 1  
 Neu peir pen annófyn póy yvynut. gózym  
 am yozoz amererit. ny beiró bóyt llófyf ny 3  
 rytyghit. cledyf lluch lleaóe idaó rydyrchit.  
 Ac yn llaó leminaóe ydedewit. Arac dzós pozth  
 vffern llugyrn llofcit. Aphan aetham ni gan 6  
 arthur trafferth lechrit. namyn seith ny  
 dyrreith o gaer vedwit. Neut óyf glot ge-  
 inmyn kerd glywanaóz. ygkaer pedzyfan 9  
 ynyf pybyrdoz echóyd amuchyd kymyfcetoz  
 góin gloyó eugóiraóe raceu gozgozd. Tzi llo-  
 neit pzytwen ydaetham ni arvoz. namyn 12  
 seith ny dyrreith ogaer rigoz. **Dy** obzyna-  
 lawyr llen llywyadur tra chaer wydyr ny wel-  
 fynt ózhyt arthur. Tzi vgeint canhóz afeui 15  
 arymur. oed anhaóe ymadzaóe aegóylya-  
 dur. tri lloneit pzytwen yd aeth gan arthur.  
 namyn feith ny dyrreith ogaer golud. **Dy** 18  
 obzyna-  
 fy lawyr llaes eu kylchóy ny ódant óy  
 pydyd peridyd póy. py aóz ymeindyd yganet  
 cóy. Póy gónaeth arnyt aeth doleu defóy. ny 21  
 ódant óy yrych bzych bzas ypenróy. Seith  
 vgein kygóng yny aeróy. Aphan aetham  
 ni gan arthur auyrdól gofóy. namyn feith 24  
 ny dyrreith o gaer vandóy. **Dy** obzyna-  
 fy lawyr llaes eu gohen. ny ódant pydyd peri 26  
 [dýd pen.

Py aó2 ymeindyd yganet perchen. Py vil a- 1  
 gatwant aryant ypen. Pan aetham ni gan  
 arthur afyrdól gynhen. namyn feith ny 3  
 dyrreith o gaer ochren. Wyneich dychnut  
 val cunin co2. o gyfranc udyd ae góidanho2.  
 Æ vn hynt góynt ae vn dófyr mo2. Æ vn vf- 6  
 el tan tó2of diachoz. Myñych dychnut val  
 bleidaó2. ogyfranc udyd ae góidyhanhá2 ny-  
 ódant pan yfcar deweint agóá2. neu óynt 9  
 póy hynt póy yrynnaó2. py va diua py tir  
 aplaó2. bet fant yndiuant abet allaó2. Go-  
 lychaf y wledic pendefic maó2. na bóyf trift 12  
 crift am góadaó2.

**A**Róyre góyr katraeth gan dyd. am wledic  
 góeithuudic góarthegy2. V2yen hón an- 15  
 waó2 eineuyd. kyfedeily teyrned ae gofyn  
 ryfelgar. róyfc enwir róyf bedyd. Góyr p2ý-  
 dein adóythein ynlluyd. góen yftrat yftadyl 18  
 kat kyny gyd. nynodes na maes na choedyd  
 tut achles dyomé ozmes pan dyuyd. Mal  
 tonnaó2 toft eugaó2 dzos eluyd. Góeleif wyr 21  
 góychyr ynlluyd. ágóedy bozegat bziógic.  
 Góeleis i tó2of teirffin traghedic. góaed goho-  
 yó gofaran gochlywyd. ynamóyn góen yftrat 24  
 ygóelit gofur hag agóyr llaó2 lludedic. Yn  
 dzós ryt góeleif ywyr lletrudýon. eiryf dillóg 26

yrac blaŵz gofedon. Vn ynt tanc gan aethant 1  
 golludyon llaŵ ygcroes gryt ygro garanwyny-  
 on. kyfedŷynt ygynrein kyŷym don. gŵanecaŵz 3  
 gollychynt raŵn eu kaffon. Gŵeleif i wyr goŷpe-  
 ithic goŷpylat. Agŷyar auaglei ardillat. Adully-  
 aŵ diaflym dŵys ŷzth kat. kat gŵoztho ny buffo 6  
 pan pŵyllatt glyŵ reget reuedaf i pan ueidat.  
 Gŵeleis i ran reodic am vzyen pan amŷyth ae  
 alon. yn llech wen galyŷtem yŷytheint oed llaf- 9  
 yn aeffaŵz gŷyr gobozthit ŷzth aghen. Awyd kat  
 adiffo eurŵwyn. Ac yny vallŷyfy hen ymdygyn  
 agheu aghen. ny bydif yn dirwen. na molŷyf 12  
 i vzyen.

**U**Ryen yrechŷyd. haelaf dyn bedyd. lliawŷ  
 arodyd ydynyon eluyd. malykynnullyd 15  
 yt wefceryd. llawen beird bedyd tra vodyuuch-  
 yd. ys mŷy llewenyd gan clotuan clotryd. ys  
 mŷy gogonyant vot vzyen yae plant. Ac ef yn 18  
 arbennic yn ozuchel wledic. yndinaŷ pellennic.  
 ynkeimyat kynteic. lloegrŷys aegŷydant pan  
 ymadzodant. Agheu aegŷdant gaŷffant amy- 21  
 nych godyant. lloŷci eu trefret adŷyn eu tudet  
 ac eimŷnc collet amaŵz aghyffret heb gaf-  
 fel gŵaret. rac vzyen reget. Reget diffreidyat 24  
 clot ioz agoz gŷlat vy mod yffyd arnat. Opop  
 erclywat dŷyf dypeleirat pan erclywat kat. 26

kat pan ykyrchynt gōnyeith awneit. Tan 1  
 yntei kyn dyd rac vd yrechōyd. Yrechōyd  
 teccaf aedynyon haelhaf. gnaōt eigyl heb 3  
 waeffaf. am teyrn gleōhaf. gleōhaf eif-  
 fyllyd tydi gozeu yffyd. oza uu ac auyd.  
 nyth oes kyftedlyd. pan dzemher arnaō 6  
 yfehalaeth ybzaō. Gnaōt gōyled ymdan-  
 aō am teyrn gocnaō. Amdanaō gōyled.  
 alliaōs maranhed eurteyrn gogled arben- 9  
 hic teyrned. Ac yny vallōyf hen ymdygyn  
 agheu aghen. ny bydif ym dirwen na mo-  
 lōyfi vz̄yen. 12

**E**g gozffowys can rychedōyf parch ach-  
 ynnōys. amed meuedōys. Meuedō-  
 yf med yozuoled achein tired imi ynryfed. 15  
 Aryfed maōz ac eur ac aōz. Ac aōz achet ach-  
 yfriuet achyfriuyant. Arodi chwant. chw-  
 ant oerodi yr vy llochi. Yt lad yt gryc yt 18  
 vac yt vyc. yt vyc yt vac yt lad ynrac. rac-  
 wed rothit yveird ybyt. Byt yngeugant  
 itti yt wedant ōzth dy ewyllis. Duō ryth pe- 21  
 rif rieu ygnif rac ofyn dybzis. Annogyat  
 kat diffreidyat gōlat. gōlat diffreidyat kat  
 annogyat. gnaōt amdanat tōzōf pyftylat. 24  
 Pyftalat tōzōf ac yuet cōzōf. kōzōf oe yfet  
 achein trefret achein tudet imi ryanllofet. 26

Llŷyfenyd van. ac eirch achlan yn vn trygan 1  
 maŷ abychan talieffin gan tidi ae didan. ys  
 tidi gozeu o2 agigleu yŷddlideu. Molaf inheu 3  
 dy weithredu. ac nny vallŷyf hen ym dygyn  
 agheu aghen. ny bydif ymdirwen na molŷ-  
 yf vzyen. 6

**A**R vn blyned aŷ vn yn darwed gŷin amall  
 ŷamed. a gŷzhyt diaffed ac eilewyd gozot.  
 aheitam veŷereu ae pen ffuneu ae tec gŷydua- 9  
 eu ei paŷb oewyt dyfynt ymplymnŷyt. ae  
 varch ydanaŷ yggodeu gŷeith mynaŷ. achwa-  
 nec anaŷ bud am li am laŷ. ŷyth vgein vn lliŷ 12  
 oloi abiŷ. biŷ blith ac ychen aphop kein agen  
 Ny bydŷn lawen bei lleas vzyen. ys cu kyn  
 eithyd yeif kygryn kygryt. Abziger wen olch- 15  
 et ac eloz ydyget agrangŷy arllet am waet  
 gŷyr gonodet. a gŷz bŷzr bythic. auei wedŷ y  
 wreic. am yf gŷin ffeleic. am ys gŷin mynyc 18  
 gyltŷn. am sozth am pozth am pen kyn naphar  
 kyfŷyrein. kymaran tauaŷ gŷas yrdzŷs a  
 gŷarandaŷ py trŷft aedayar agryn aemoz 21  
 adugyn. dygŷynyc ychyngar ŷzth ypedyt. Of-  
 fit vch ymryn neut vzyen aegryn. Offit vch  
 ympant neut vzyen ae gŷant. Offit vch ymy- 24  
 nyd. neut vzyen aozuyd. Offit vch ynriŷ neut  
 vzyen aebziŷ. Offit vch yg claŷd. neut vzyen 26

ablaóð. Vch hynt vch as vch ympop kamas. 1  
 Nac vn treó nadeu ny naóð yraceu. Ny bydei  
 arnewyn aphzeideu nny gylchyn. Gozgozy- 3  
 aóç gozlaffaóç gozlaffar. eil agheu oed ypar.  
 ynllad yefcar. ac nny vallófyfi hen ym dygyn  
 agheu aghen. ny bydif ym dyrwen. na mo- 6  
 lóyfvzyen. **Góeith argoet llóyfein. kanu vz-**

**E**Boze duó fadózn kat uaóz auu. oz pan dóy- **yen.**  
 re heul hyt pan gynnu. dygryffóys flam- 9  
 dóyn yn petwar llu. godeu areget yymdullu.  
 dyuóy oargoet hýt arvýnyd. ny cheffynt eir-  
 yof hyt yr vn dyd. atozelwif flamdóyn vaóz 12  
 trebystaót. Adodynt yggóyftlon aynt paraót.  
 Ys attebóys. Owein dóyrein ffoffaót. nyt dod-  
 ynt nyt ydynt nyt ynt paraót. Acheneu vab 15  
 coel bydei kymóyaóç leó. kyn aftalei óyftyl  
 nebaót. atozelwif vzyen vd yrechóyd. obyd ym-  
 gyfaruot am gerenhyd. dyrchafón eidoed oduch  
 mynyd. ac am pozhón óyneb oduch emyl. a 19  
 dyrchafón peleidyr oduch pen góyr. Achyrchón  
 fflamdóyn nny luyd. alladóñ ac ef ae gyweithyd.  
 arac góeith argoet llóyfein bu llawer kelein. 22  
 Rudei vzein rac ryfel góyr. agóerin agrýffóys  
 gan einewyd. arinaf yblóydyn nat óy kynnyd.  
 ac nny vallófyfi hen ym dygyn agheu aghen.  
 ny bydif ym dyrwen na molóyf vzyen. 26

**A**Rdóyre reget ryffed rieu. 1  
 neu tirygoſteis kyn bóyf teu. gniffynt  
 kat lafnaó2 achat vereu. Gniffynt wyr ydan kylch  
 óyaó2. lleu goóy góyn góylein ymathzeu ny 4  
 mat v2óytróyt. Ri ny mat geu ydymarmerth  
 góledic gó2th kymryeu. nys gyrr neges ygeif-  
 faton gochaón marchaó2 móth molut gózyon. 7  
 odzeic dylaó adaó doethaó don. vny doeth vlph  
 yntreif aryalon. hyny doeth vzyen ynedyd yn  
 aeron. ny bu kyfergyryat ny bu gynnóys. Tal- 10  
 gynaót vzyen yrac powys nybu hyfrót b2ót  
 echen gyrróys hyueid agododin alleu towys .  
 deó2 yn enmyned atheith góyduóys diueuyl 13  
 dydóyn ygó2aet góyden aweles llóyuenyd.  
 Vdyd kygryn. yn eidoed kyhoed yn eil mehyn  
 kat yn ryt alclut kat ymynuer. kat gellaó2 16  
 b2eóyn. kat hireurur. kat ymp2yfc. katleu  
 kat ynaber ioed ydygyfranc adur bzeuer maó2  
 kat glutuein góeith pencoet llóy2th llithyaó2 19  
 cun aró2mó2mant gó2aet. Atueilaó góyn go-  
 uchyr kyt mynan eigyl edyl gó2thryt. lletrud  
 agyfranc ac vlph ynryt góell ganher góledic 21  
 pyr yganet yvd pzydein pen perchen b2oeſt-  
 laón y vd. nyt ymduc dillat na glas na gaó2  
 na choch nac ehoec vyc mó2 llaó2. nyt ardodes 25  
 yvozóyt dzof voel maelaó2 veirch ogededyl



vzych mo2 greida0l. Haf ydan ayaf acaraf yn 1  
 lla0. 2ryt arotwyd eu har0yla0. 2g0est ydan  
 geird ac ymd0yra0. Ac hyt o2ffen byt edzy- 3  
 wyt ka0. gofydin goyfcub. dyha0l am del0  
 dile02 am leuereu. neu vi erthycheis yneif  
 rach0yd peleidyr aryfc0yd. yfc0yt ynlla0 6  
 godeu areget yn ymdullya0. neu vi awele-  
 if 02ynbuartha0. farff foned virein fegidyd  
 la02. Neu vi gog0n ryfel ydargolla02. 2rmeint 9  
 agoll0yf yargolla02. neu vi neu ymgo20yth  
 medu medlyn gan hyfeid hy02 hy0ft dilyn  
 neu vi neu yfcenhedeif kyfca0t g0eithen dith- 12  
 rych0ys vy rieu radeu lawen g0acfa g0latda.  
 02th uru0yn. ac yny vall0yfy hen ymdygyn  
 agheu aghen. ny bydif ymdirwen na mol- 15  
 0yf v2yen. **yfpeil talieffin. kanu v2yen.**

**E**G g02hyt gogyfeirch yntrafferth g0aet0yf  
 awell0yf ynkerth wir. g0eleifi rac neb nym 18  
 g0eles pop ann0yl. ef diwyl yneges. G0eleis  
 ipafc am leu am lys. G0eleis i deil odyfyn ado-  
 wys. G0eleif i keig kyhafal yblodeu. Neur we- 21  
 leif vd haelhaf y dedueu. G0eleis i ly0 katraeth  
 tra maeu bit vy nar n0yhachar kymryeu G0-  
 erth vy nat ma02 uyd yuud yradeu pen maon 24  
 milwyr amde. p2eid lydan p2en onhyt y0 vy  
 awen g0en yfc0yda02 yrac gly0 gloy0 glas 26

gŵen gleŵ ryhaŵt gleŵhaf vn yŵ vzyen. nym goz- 1  
 feif gŵarthehyd. gozdear gozyaŵc gozlaŵfaŵc goz-  
 laŵfar goziaga gozdŵyre. Pop rei ſag dileŵ du mer-  
 wyd ymozdei vd tra blaŵd yn yd el oth vod. Vared  
 melynawz yn neuad maranhedaŵc diffreidaŵc 5  
 yn aeron. maŵz ywyn yanyant. ac eilon maŵz  
 dyfal ial am yalon. maŵz gŵznerth yftlyned y  
 vzython. mal rot tanhŵydynd dzos eluyd. mal 8  
 ton teithiaŵc llŵyfenyd. mal kathyl kyfliŵ gŵen  
 agŵeithen. Val moz mŵynuaŵz yŵ vzyen. Vn y  
 egin echangryt gŵaŵz. Vn yŵ rieu rŵyfyadur a 11  
 dyaŵz. Vn yŵ maon meirchmŵth miledaŵz. dech-  
 reu mei ym powyf bydinaŵz. Vn yŵ yn deŵy  
 pan ofŵy yweirin. eryr tirtuhir tythremyn. 14  
 adunŵn yaroŵyd ffyſciolin tut ynyeil gŵerth  
 yſpeil talieſſin. Vn yŵ gŵzys gŵz llaŵz agozŵyd.  
 vn yŵ bzeyr benffyc y arglŵyd. vn yŵ "hydgre" hyd  
 yndiuant. vn yŵ bleid banadlaŵc anchwant. 18  
 vn yŵ gŵlat vab eginyr. ac vn wed aŵvnŵn kat-  
 ua ketwyr vnŵn ydzŵc yieaian. Acheneu a nud  
 hael ahirwlat ydanaŵ. ac of it yt ŵydif ym gŵen 21  
 ef gŵneif beird byt yn llawen. kyn mynhŵyf  
 meirŵ meis gŵyden gŵaladyr gŵaed gŵenwlat  
 Vzyen. 24

**E**N enŵ gŵledic nef gozchozdyon. rychan-  
 ant ry chŵynant ydzagon. Gŵzthodes 26

gogyfres góelydon lliáós run a nud anóython. 1  
 ny golychaf an gnaót beird oꝝyþthon. Ryf-  
 ed hael o fywyd fywedyd. Vn lle rygethlyd 3  
 rygethlic rydylyfaf rychanaf ywledic. nny  
 wlat yd oed ergrynic nym gónel nyf gónaf  
 ec newic. Anhaóð diollóg aóðloed nydiffyc 6  
 ywledic nyomed. Oedꝝych aódyh tróm teyr-  
 ned nny uyó nyf deubyd bud bed. Ny digon-  
 ont hoffed oe buchynt. kaletach yrarteith ha- 9  
 el hynt. Toꝝyf pꝛeffennaól tra phꝝydein tra  
 phryder rygohoyó rylyccraóꝝ rylyccrer. ryth-  
 aruaóꝝ rybarnaóꝝ. rybarn paób ygóꝝ banher 12  
 aeninat yn ygnat ac eluet. Nyt ygóꝝ d\*ilaó y  
 daeret góaf greit agóꝝhyt gotraet. E\*eichaóꝝ  
 góallaóꝝ ynlllywet. hóyrwedaóꝝ góallaóꝝ artebet. 15  
 Ny ofyn yneb awnech ud neut ym vd nac neut  
 ychdarwerther teóued yndiwed haf. nyf kyn-  
 nyd namyn chwech. Chwechach it gynan o 18  
 hynnyd chwedlaóꝝ tróydedaóꝝ traeth dyd. Teyr-  
 ned ygóned nóyf med mac tebic heul haf hue-  
 nyd foned ganmóyhaf kenhaf gan doeth ygan 21  
 llu eilaffaf bint bydi derwyt bꝝyt haf pꝝyt  
 mab lleenaóꝝ lliáóꝝ. Hamgóaól gónngóaól.  
 gónngóꝝes. tARTH góꝝes góꝝes tARTH tragynnif 24  
 yd eghif heb warth. cleda cledifa cledifarch.  
 Nyt amtyrr ylu yledzat. nyt amefcut ygaó y 26  
 gywlat

kywlat. Tyll<sup>y</sup>nt tal yfc<sup>o</sup>йда<sup>o</sup>z rac taleu y veirch. 1

**L**Omarch tr<sup>o</sup>ft mo<sup>o</sup>z<sup>o</sup>yal. rithcarriallu g<sup>o</sup>yna<sup>o</sup>rc ri  
g<sup>o</sup>yftlant g<sup>o</sup>eir<sup>o</sup>yd goluda<sup>o</sup>rc ogaer glut hyt ga- 3  
er garada<sup>o</sup>rc. yftadyl tir penp<sup>o</sup>zys ag<sup>o</sup>alla<sup>o</sup>rc teyr-  
ned te<sup>o</sup>z<sup>o</sup>n tagweda<sup>o</sup>rc. **Dadol<sup>o</sup>ch V<sup>o</sup>z<sup>o</sup>yen.** 5

**L**leuuyd echaffaf mi ny<sup>o</sup> dirmygaf. v<sup>o</sup>z<sup>o</sup>yen agyr-  
chaf. Jda<sup>o</sup> yt ganaf. pan del v<sup>o</sup>gwaeffaf. k<sup>o</sup>y-  
n<sup>o</sup>ys agaffaf. Ar parth gozeuhaf ydan eilaffaf. 8

Nyt ma<sup>o</sup>z ymda<sup>o</sup>z byth g<sup>o</sup>eheleith awelaf. Nyt  
af attadunt ganthunt nybydaf. Nychyrchafi go-  
gled armeiteyrned. kyn pei amlawered yg<sup>o</sup>nel- 11

<sup>o</sup>n gygh<sup>o</sup>yftled. Nyt reit im hoffed. V<sup>o</sup>z<sup>o</sup>yen nym  
gomed. Illoyfenyd tired yfmeu eu reufed. Ys meu

yg<sup>o</sup>yled. ys meu yllared. ys meu ydelideu ae goz-  
efraffeu med o uualeu ada dieiffeu gan teyrn goz-  
eu. haelaf rygigleu. Teyrned pop ieith it oll yd 16

ynt geith. Ragot yt g<sup>o</sup>ynir yf dir dyoleith. kyt  
ef mynaff<sup>o</sup>n g<sup>o</sup>ey helu hen<sup>o</sup>n. Nyt oed well ager-  
<sup>o</sup>n. kyn ysg<sup>o</sup>ybyd<sup>o</sup>n. weithon yg<sup>o</sup>elaf ymeint 19

agaffaf. Namyn ydu<sup>o</sup> vchaf nyf dioferaf. Dy  
teyrn veibon haelaf dynedon. Gy kanaan eu hyf-  
cyrron yn tired eu galon. ac yny vall<sup>o</sup>fy hen 22  
ym dygyn agheu aghen ny bydaf ym dirwen  
na mol<sup>o</sup>fy v<sup>o</sup>z<sup>o</sup>yen. **Mar<sup>o</sup>nat erof.**

**V**Mchoeles eluyd val nof yn dyd. odyfot clot 25  
ryd erc<sup>o</sup>lff pen bedyd. Erc<sup>o</sup>lff adywedei.

agheu naf riuei. yfcóydaó2 ymozdei arnaó ato2- 1  
 rei. Ercólf fyweffyd ermin lloegyr egyd. Pede-  
 ir colofyn kyhyt rudeur areu hyt. Colofneu 3  
 ercólf nyf arueid bygól. Bygól nys beidei. G2-  
 es heul nys gadei. Nyt aeth neb if nef hyt yd  
 aeth ef. Ercólf mur ffoffaót. Af amdut tywaót. 6  
 As rodóy trindaó trugared dydbzaót yn vnda-  
 ót heb eiffeu.

**M**adaóc mur menwyt. Madaóc kyn bu bed. 9  
 bu dinaf edzyffed. o gamp achymóed.  
 Mab vthyr kyn lleas oelaó dyóyftlas. dybu  
 erof greulaón. B llewenyd anwogaón. Tziftyt  
 anwogaón aozyó erof greulaón. Bzattau ieffu 13  
 ac ef yn credu. Dayar yncrynu ac eluyd yngar-  
 du. Achyfcoc arybyt abedyd argryt. llam an-  
 wogaón aozyó erof creulaón. mynet ynytrefyn  
 ymplith oer gethern hyt yg waelaót vffern. 17

**D**yffynhaón lydan dylleinó achef. **Marónat**  
 dydaó dyhebcyr dy b2is dy . cozroy . m. Dagry.  
 bzys. Marónat cozroy am kyffroes. Oer deni gó2 20  
 garó yanóyteu. aoed voy yd2óc nyf maó2 gicleu.  
 Mab dayry dalei lyó ar voz deheu. dathyl oed y  
 glot kyn noe adneu. Dyffynhaón lydan dellei-  
 nó nonneu. dydaó dy hebcyr dybzys dyb2eu. 24  
 Marónaót cozroy genhyf inheu. Oer deni. Dyf-  
 fynhaón lydan dylleinó dy llyr. dy saeth dych-

yrch traeth diuóg dybyr. Gó2 awerefcyn m\_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 ó2 y varanref. Awedy mynaó mynet trefyd. a\_\_\_\_  
 ant óy ffrés ffra wynonyd. Tza uu uudugere  
 voze dugraó2. chwedleu am góydir owir hytlaó2. 4  
 kyfranc co2roi achocholyn. lliáó eu teruyfc am  
 eu teruyn. Tardei pen amwern góerin goaduóyn.  
 kaer yffy gulóyd ny góyd ny grin. Góyny vyt yr  
 eneit aeharobzyn. *Marbnat dylan eil ton. tal. ae cant.* 8

**A**N duó uchaf dewin doethaf móyhaf aued  
 Py delifmaes póy ae sóynas ynllaó trahael.  
 Neu gynt nocef. póy uu tagnef arredyf gefel. 11  
 Gó2thzif góastráó góenóyn awnaeth góeith  
 góythloned. Góanu dylan. adóythic lán. treif  
 ynhytyruer. Ton iwerdon. athon vanaó. Athon 14  
 ogled. Athon pzydein to2uoed virein yn petwa-  
 red. Golychafi tat duó douydat gólat heb om-  
 ed. Creaódyr celi an kynnoyf ni yn trugared. 17

**E**Neit owein ap vzyen. *Marbnat Dwein*  
 Agóbbóyllit yren oe reit. Reget ud ae cud  
 tromlaf. nyt oed vas ygywydeit. Jfcell kerd- 20  
 glyt clot uaó2 efcyll gaó2 "llifeit "góayawaó2.  
 canycheffir kyftedlyd. y vd llewenyd llatreit.  
 Medel galon geueilat. eiffylut ytat ae teit. 23  
 Pan ladaó2 Owein fflamdóyn. Nyt oed uóy  
 noc et kyfceil. kyfceil lloegyr llydan nifer aleu-  
 ueryn eu llygeit. Arei ny ffoynt hayach. Aoed- 26

[ynt

—ch no reit. Owein aecospes yndzut mal cnut 1  
 yndylut deueit. Góz góíó uch yamlió feirch.  
 arodei veirch yeircheit. kyt as cronyei mal ca- 3  
 let. ny rannet rac yeneit. Eneit. O .ap vzyen.

**E**chzys ynys góáót hu /  
 ynys gózys gobetroz. Mon mat goge 6  
 gózhyt eruei.menei ydoz.lleweif wiraót gó-  
 in abzagaót gan vzaót efcoz. Teyrn wofróy  
 diwed pop róyf rewinetoz. Tziftlaón deon yr 9  
 archaedon kan rychioz. Nyt uu nyt vi ygky-  
 melri ygyfeiffoz. Pan doeth aedon. owlat wy-  
 tyon feon teódoz. Góenóyn pyr doeth pedeir 12  
 pennoeth meinoeth tymhoz. kóydynt kyf-  
 oet ny bu clyt coet góynt ygohoz. Math ac eu-  
 uyd. Hutóyt geluyd ryd eluinoz. Ymyó góyt- 15  
 yon ac amaethon.at oed kyghoz. Tóll tal y  
 rodaóc ffyryf ffo diaóc. ffyryf diachoz. katarn  
 gygres y varanres ny bu werthuo. kadarn 18  
 gyfed ym pop gozfed gónelit yvod. Cu kyn-  
 aethóy hyt tra uóyf uyó kyrbóylletoz. am  
 bóyfi gan grift. hyt na bóyf trift ran ebof- 21  
 tol. Hael archaedon gan egylyon. cóynóyffetoz

**E**Chrys nynyf góáót huynys gózyf goch-  
 yma. Yrac budwas. kymry dinaf. árof 24  
 ara. Dzaganaól ben pziodaóz perchen ymretonia.  
 Difa góledic oz bendefic ae tu terra. Pedeir moz

6yn wedy eu c6yn dygna6t eu tra. Erdygna6t 1  
 wirar voz <sup>heb</sup>artir. hir eu trefra. Oe wironyn na  
 digonyn dim gofettra. keryduf 6yf na chyr- 3  
 b6yll6yf am rywnel da. Yl6z6 lywy p6y g6ahar-  
 d6y p6y attrefna. Yl6z6 aedon p6y gynheil mon  
 m6yn gowala. 2mb6yfi gan grift hyt na b6yf 6  
 trift odz6c oda. Ran trugared ywlat ried buch-  
 ed gyfa.

**Q**Yd6yf talieffin deryd g6a6t godolaf vedyd. 9  
 Bedyd r6yd rifedeu eidolyd. kyfr6nc allt  
 ac allt ac ech6yd. Ergryna6z cunedaf creifferyd.  
 ygkaerweir achaer liwelyd. Ergryna6t kyfat- 12  
 6t kyfergyr. kyfanwanec tan tramyr ton. llu-  
 pa6t gle6 ygilyd. kan kafas y whel uch eluyd.  
 mal vcheneit g6ynt 6zth onwyd. kefynderch- 15  
 yn yg6m ygyfyl kyfachtwyn achoelyn keren-  
 hyd. G6ifcant veird kywrein kanonhyd. mar6  
 cunedaf ag6ynaf ag6ynit. C6ynitoz te6doz 18  
 te6dun diarchar. Dychyfal dychyfun dyfynveif.  
 dyfyngleis dychyfun. Ymadza6d c6deda6d ca-  
 letl6m. kaletach 6zth elyn noc afc6zn. ys kyn- 21  
 yal cunedaf kyn kywys athytwet. y6yneb a  
 gatwet kanweith cyn bu lleith yndozgl6yt  
 Dychludent wyr bzneich ympyml6yt. Ef ca- 24  
 net racyofyn ae arf6yt oergerdet. kyn bu dayr  
 dogyn yd6et. heit haul am 6ydwal g6nebz6yt. 26



|                                                  |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|
| gŵeinaŵ gŵaeth llyfred noc adŵyt. Adoet hun      | 1  |
| dimyaŵ agŵynaf amlys am grys cunedaf             |    |
| Amryaflaŵ hallt am hydryuer moz. Am bze-         | 3  |
| id afŵzn aballaf. gŵaŵt veird aogon aogaf.       |    |
| Ac ereill arefon arifaf. Ryfedaŵz yn erulaŵd     |    |
| Anaŵ cant gozŵyd kyn kymun cunedaf. Ry-          | 6  |
| mafei biŵ blith yrhaf. Rymafei edyrŵtraŵt        |    |
| ygayaf. Rymafei win gloyŵ acoleŵ. Ryma-          |    |
| fei tozof keith rac vn treŵ. Ef dyfal ogreffur   | 9  |
| o gyfleŵ gŵeladur. Pennadur pŵyt lleŵ llu-       |    |
| dŵy uedei gywlat rac mab edern kyn edyrn         |    |
| anaeleŵ. Ef dywal diarchar diedig. Am ryf-       | 12 |
| reu agheu dychyfyg. Ef gobozthi aes yman-        |    |
| regozaŵl gŵir gŵzaŵl oed y vnbyn. Dymhun         |    |
| achyfatacun athal gŵin kamda. diua hun           | 15 |
| <b>D</b> Ygogan awen dygobziffyn. [ogoelig.      |    |
| maranhed ameuued ahed genhyn. a                  |    |
| pennaeth ehalaeth affraeth vnbyn. Agŵe-          | 18 |
| dy dyhed anhed ym popmehyn. Seith me-            |    |
| ib oveli dyŵchafyffyn. kafwallaŵn allud ach-     |    |
| estudyn. diwed plo coll iago o tir pŵydŵn. Gŵlat | 21 |
| uerŵ dyderuyd hyt valaon. lludedic eu hoely-     |    |
| on ymdeithic eu hafŵyn. Gŵlat wehyn var-         |    |
| gotyon. kollaŵt kymry oll eu haelder. ynry-      | 24 |
| gyftlyned o pennaeth weiffon. Rydybyd            |    |
| llyminaŵc auyd gŵz chwannaŵc ywerefscyn          | 26 |

mon areweinyaó góyned. oe heithaf oe pher- 1  
 ued oe dechreu oe diwed. achymryt ygóyftlon.  
 Yftic yóyneb nyt eftóg yneb nachymry na /  
 Saeffon. Dydaó góz ogód awna kyfamrud. 4  
 achat ygynhon. Arall adyfyd pellenáo y  
 luyd llewenydy vzython. *Marbnat vthyr pen.*

**N**eu vi luoffaó yntrydar. ny pheidón róg 7  
 deu lu heb óyar. Neu vi aelwir gozlaffar.  
 Vyg wrys bu enuys ym hefcar. Neu vi tywyf-  
 faó yntywyll am rithóy am dóy pen kawell. 10  
 Neu vi eilkawyl yn ardu. ny pheidón heb  
 óyar róg deulu. Neu vi aamuc vy achleffur.  
 yn difant acharant casnur. Neur ozdýfneis 13  
 i waet am óythur. cledýfal hydyr rac mei-  
 bon caórnur. Neu vi arannóys vy echleffur  
 naóuetran yg gózhyt arthur. Neu vi ato2re- 16  
 if cant kaer. neu vi aledeif cant maer. Neu  
 vi arodeif cant llen. neu vi aledeif cant pen.  
 Neu vi arodeif i hen pen. cledýfaóz go2uaóz 19  
 gyghallen. Neu vi ozeu terenhyd hayarndo2  
 edeithoz penmynydy. ym góeduit ym gofit.  
 hydyr oed gyhir. Nyt oed vyt ny bei vy eiffi- 22  
 llyd. Midóyf vard moladóy yghyweint. poet  
 ygan vzein ac eryr ac óytheint. Auacdu ae  
 deubu ygymeint. pan ymbyrth petrywyr 25  
 róg dóy geint. Drigyaó y nef oed ef vychwant.

rac eryr rac ofyn amheirant. 6yf bard ac 6yf te- 1  
 lyna62. 6yf pibyd ac 6yf crytha62. Seith vge-  
 in kerda62 dygo2ua62 gyghallen. Bu kalch 3  
 vzi vziniat. hu efcyll edeinat. Dy vab dy veird-  
 nat dy veir dewndat. vyn taua6t ytraethu vy  
 mar6nat. handit o meinat g62thglodyat byt 6  
 pzyt pzydein huifcein ymh6yllat. G6ledic nef  
 ygkennadeu nam doat.

**B**Ein gyfed6ch yam deul6ch. ll6ch am pleit. 9  
 pleit am gaer. kaer yn ehaer ryyfcrifyat  
 virein ffo racda6. ar lleg ka6 m6yedic uein dze-  
 ic amgyffreu. oduch lleeu llestreu llat. llat yn 12  
 eurgyrn. eurgyrn ynlla6. lla6 yn yfci. yfci y  
 modzydaf nur yth iolaf budic veli amhanogan.  
 Ri rygeid6 yteithi. Ynyf vel veli teithia6c oed 15  
 idi. Pym pennaeth dimbi o 6ydyl ffichti ope-  
 chadur kadeithi o genedyl yfci. pym ereill dy-  
 mgoi o nozdmyn mandi. Whechet ryfed ri. 18  
 oheu hyt vedi. Seithuet o heni yweryt dzof  
 li. 6ythuet linx adyui nyt ll6yded efcozi. Gynt  
 g6aed venni. Galwa62 eryri anha6d ydeui. 21  
 Jol6n eloi pan ynbo gan geli adef nef dimbi.

**B**Ydyrchaf6y du6 ar pl6yff bzython ar6yd 24  
 llewenyd lluyd o von. kyffryffed g6yned  
 bzys gozchozdyon. Fa6 claer opop aer kaffael  
 g6yftlon. Powys dybydant d6yf ygkyfleudon. 26

Góyr gozuyn gozynt areudeduon. Deuluyd 1  
 ant bydant gyffon. yn vn redyf vn eir kyweir  
 kymon. kyfranant yn iaón keredigyaón vaon. 3  
 Pan welych wyr ryn am lyn aeron. Pan votróm  
 tywi atheiui auon. Óy gónant aer ar vzys amls  
 lonyon. Ageunif adewif yn ožllóython. Ny noth- 6  
 óy dinaffoed rac yróython. Dynclut. dyn maer-  
 ut dyn daryfon. nyt oed lóyr degyn dyn riedon  
 Pan dyfu gatwallaón dzof eigyaón iwerdon. 9  
 yd atrefnóys nefóy yn ardnefon. keinyadon  
 moch clyóyf eugofalon. Marchaóć lu moz taer  
 am gaer llion. Adial idwal acaranywonyon. 12  
 agóare pelre aphen faeffon. Ys trabludyo ygath  
 vzeith ae hagyfieithon. o ryt ar taradyr hyt y  
 ym pozth ógyr ymon. Jeuanc didóynas dinaf 15  
 maon. Oz pan amygir mel a meillon. Gadget  
 eu hamrydar ae hamryffon. Nyt dióyftyl godi  
 dic ózth alon. Ry dyrchafóy duó arplóyf bzy- 18  
 thon. a. ll.

**T**Rindaót tragywyd aozeu eluyd. agóedy  
 eluyd adaf yn geluyd. agóedy adaf. daygoz-  
 eu eua. yr ifrael bendigeit aozeu murgreit. Gózd 22  
 ygyrbóylleit. Glan ygywydeit. Deudec tref yr  
 ifrael. dóyrein gywychafael. Deudec meib yr  
 ifrael. aozeu duó hael. Deudec meib yr ifrael. 25  
 buant gytuaeth. deudec da dinam. teir mam

aemaeth. Vn gŏz ae creŏys creaŏdyr ae gŏnaeth. 1  
 Mal ygŏna avynho auo\* pennaeth. Deudeg  
 meib yr ifrael awnaeth culŏyd. mal ygŏna a 3  
 Vynho auo arglŏyd. Deudec meib yr ifrael  
 awnaeth dofyd. mal ygŏna auynho avo kel-  
 uyd. Deudec meib yr ifrael dymgofu o ganhat 6  
 ieffu. ac vn tat ae bu atheir mam udu. Onadu  
 ydoeth rat aceiffydyd mat. Ameir mat great.  
 achrist vyneirthat. Arglŏyd pop gŏenwlat a- 9  
 alwaf aeilŏ pop ryd. hu bo vyg hynnyd. gen-  
 hyt gerenhyd. G̃b̃abr iud ym̃ab̃.

**B**athyl gozeu gogant ŏyth nifer nodant. 12  
 Duŏ llun dybydant peithiaŏc yd ant. Duŏ  
 maŏzth ytrannant gŏyth yn yfcarant. Duŏ !  
 merchyr medant ryodzes rychwant. Duŏ ieu 15  
 efcozant eidyolyd anchwant. Duŏ gŏener dyd  
 gozmant. ygwaet gŏyr gonofant. Duŏ sadŏzn.  
Duŏ sul d̃y 18

yn geugant diheu dybydant. Pymp llong a  
 phymcant o ranant o niant o bzithi bzithoi  
 Nuoes Nuedi bzithi bzit<sup>h</sup>anhai. Sychediedi euroi  
 Eil coet cogni antared dymbi. paŏb y adonai ar 22  
 weryt pŏmpai. Darofum darogan gŏaed hir  
 rac gozman. Hir kyhoed kyghan. katwaladyr  
 achynan. byt budyd bychan. difa gŏzes huan. 25  
 Dyfgogan deruyd auu auudyd. ŏybyr "geironyd  
| "gerd

kerd aón ygenhyd. Gylhaót eil echóyd yn tozroed 1  
mynyd. ban béu llaón hyd. bzython argyghyr.  
yvzython dymbi góæt góned ofri. Guedy eur 3  
ac eurynni. diffeith moni alleenni. aceryri anhed  
yndi. Dyfcogan perffeith anhed yndiffeith. kymry  
pedeir ieith. Symudant euhareith. Yt yvi yuuch 6  
yuuch vzeith vzeiþ awnaho góynyeith. Meindyd  
bzefaót. meinoeth berwhaót. Ar tir beróhodaót.  
ynllogoed yffadaót. kathyl góae canhatoz kylch 9  
pzydein amgoz. Dedeuant vn gyghoz yózthot y  
góarthmoz. Boet góir venhıyt dzagóynaól byt.  
Dolóys dolhóyckyt dolaethóy eithyt. kynran lla-  
ón yt gyfarch kynut heb eppa heb henuonha. 13  
heb ofur byt. Byt auyd diffeith direit. kogeu tyg-  
hettoz. Hoyówed tróy groywed. góyr bychein bzon  
otóyllyd. tozuenhaól tuth iolyd. Hóedyd arvedyd  
Nywan cylllellaót cledyfaót meiwyr. Nyt oed udu  
ypuchyffón anaó angerdaól trefdyn. Ac ywyr 18  
kared creudyn. kymry eigyl góydyl pzydyn. ky-  
mry kyfret ac ascen. Dygedaót góydueirch ar  
llyn. gogled owenóynuyd o heırmyn o echlur 21  
caflur cafllyn. o echen adaf henyn. Dygedaót  
trydó ygychwyn bzanés ogofcozd góyreın me-  
ryd millet feithin ar voz agoz arcristin. Vch o voz 24  
vch o vynyd. Vch o voz ynyal ebzyn. coet maes ty-  
no abzyn. Pop araót heb erglyóáó nebaót ovynaó

o pop mehyn. Yt vi bzithzet alliaóſ gyniret. Ago- 1  
 fut amwehyn. Dialeu tróy hoyó gredeu bzeſ-  
 fóyl ogodi creaódyr kyfoethaó c duó v2din. Pell 3  
 amfer kyn no dydbzaó t ydaó diwarnaó t. Adóy-  
 rein darlleaó z teruyn tiryon tir iwerdon. Ypzy- 5  
 dein yna ydaó datóyrein. bzython o vonhed rufe-  
 in. Ambí barnodyd o aghygres dieu. Dyfgogan  
 fywedydyon ygólat ycolledigyon. Dyfgogan 8  
 deruydon tra moz tra bzython. haf ny byd hi-  
 non. Bythaó t bzeu bzeyryon. Ae deubyd o góan-  
 fret tra merin tat ket. Mil ym bzaó t pzydein 11  
 vzdein. Ac yam gyffón kyffin. Nachóyaf ygo-  
 glyt góern góerin góaelotwed uffern. ergrynaf  
 kyleſtric kaen gan wledic gólat anozffen. 14

**V**N wir dymbi romani /

kar. Odit ovabdyn arallypar. Racdaó ryglyó-  
 haó z maó gyfargar abydin agóætlin aryefcar. 17  
 Athriganed kyrn agóerin trygar. rythrychynt ry-  
 gyrchynt yg cledyfar. bzein ac eryron gollychant  
 óyar. Arllóybyr gózit arch gózys diarchar. Ardyr-  
 ched katwaladyr lluch allachar. Aróyneb bydin- 21  
 aó z bzoood ynyal. **V**n wir dymbi dydzanoneu.  
 gofunet dyfgogan yg kynechzeu. Blóydyned  
 budic roſſed rihyd reitheu. Gayaf gyt llyry llym 24  
 llywit llogeu. keithiaón eilyaffaf mynut ryffreu.  
 Pzit myr ryuerthóy ar warr tonneu. Elyrch 26

dymdygyrch tamoglaó balcheu. Arthalleóderllys  
 oleu bylleu. Ef dibyn yteruyn o rud vereu. Róy 2  
 keiffut kyftud rybud rageu. Rac yvaranres ae  
 vaó vedeu. Credeu códynt tyrch tozrynt tozuó-  
 ed taleu. ykynnif katwaladyr clot lathyr leu. 5  
 Dydyrchafóy dzeic o parth deheu. Gan waf rydad-  
 las yndyd dyf ieu. **V**n wir dymbi hael hyózed.  
 tyruaót molut maó edzyffed. llóybyr teó lluooffa- 8  
 óc llydan ywed. hyt pan uóynt feith ieithyri góy-  
 ned. hyt pan traghóy tragháót trydar. Ri eidun  
 duhun duded. treif areigyl ahynt o alltuted. tróy 11  
 voz llithrant eu heiffilled. **V**n wir dymbi teithiaó  
 mon. ffaó dzeic diffreidyat ypopyl bzython. pen-  
 lluyd perchyd llurygogyon. Dófyndarogan dewin  
 dzywon. Pebyllyaónt artren atharanhon. Goz- 15  
 llechant gozdyfynt ygeiffaó mon. pell debet by-  
 hyt oiwerdon. Tec ffaó dillygyaó keffarogyon. 17  
**D**yfgogan delwat o ágarat dyhed. Gogón pan  
 perit kat arwinued. Arth odeheubarth yn kyfarth  
 góyned yn amóyn rihyd ryfed roffed. ycheiric al-  
 tirat ydarmerthed. Gayaf kelenic yn lleutired. 21  
 kyfleóynt aeffaóz yg gaóz yg cled. ygynnif kat-  
 waladyr ar ioz góyned. **V**n wir dydeuhaóz dy-  
 derbi hyn. lloegyr oll ymellun eu meuoed gen-  
 hyn. Góelet artebet ygóyr bzychwyn. róng fa- 25  
 eth vereuahayarn góyn. Galóhaózarvoz. góaywaóz  
 [aegrýn.



Nuchaont yn eigaon tra llydan lyn. Hallt ac yn-  
 yffed vyd eu budyn. **V**n wir dymbi dydza haf-  
 ren. Vzthenedic pzydein bzenhin gozden. llary 3  
 lywyd lluyd lliaof yechen. Teyrnas kyfadaf  
 cas oiaen. Góerin byt yn wir bydaont lawen.  
 Medhaont ar peiron berthwyr echen. fflemy- 6  
 chaot hirell ty uch hafren. bydhaot kymry  
 kynnull yn difcowen. ykynnif katwaladyr  
 bythit llawen. Peneri cerdozyon clot agóeith- 9  
 en. **V**n wir dedeuhaot aelu aelongaot ae ta-  
 ryf yfcóytaot ae newityaot góaywaot. agóedy  
 góychyr aot yuod ef gónelaot. kylch pzydein 12  
 bo flemychit ygno. dzeic nyt ymgelho yrme-  
 int ydo. Nyt yfcaon iolet gozefcyn dyuet. Dy-  
 dyccaot yn wet tra merin reget. Perif perch- 15  
 en ket. góledychaot yn eluet. Hael hydyr y  
 dylif. gozuaot ygynnif. ózth awryyohif kat-  
 waladyr góeith heinif. **V**marwar llud bychā. 18

**E**N enó duó trindaot kardaot kyfróys. lló-  
 yth lliaos anuaof eu henwerys. dygozef-  
 cynnan pzydein pzif van ynyf. góyr gólat yr 21  
 afcia agólat gafis. pobyl póyllat enwir eu tir  
 nywys. Famen gowyreis herwyd marif. Am-  
 laes eu peiffeu e póy eu heuelif. Aphóyllat dy- 24  
 vyer ober efnif. europin arafin arafanif.  
 Cristyaon difryt diryd dilif. kyn ymarwar llud 26

allefelif. Dyfgogettaoꝛ perchen ywen ynys rac pē-  
naeth o rufein kein yechzys. Nyt rys nyt kyf-  
rōys ri rōyf yareith. Arywelei aryweleif oaghy- 3  
fyeith. Dullatoz petrygōern llugyrn ymdeith.  
Rac ryuonic kynran baran godeith. Rytalaf  
mab grat rōyf yareith. kymry yndanhyal. 6  
ryfel ar geith. Pzyderaf pōyllaf pōy yhim-  
deith. Bzythonic yniwif dydyrchefis. **Kanu**

**G**Volychaf vyn tat. vyn duó [pbyr mabꝛ. 9  
vyn neirthat. Adodes trōy vyiat eneit  
ym pōyllat. Am gozuc yngōylat. vy feith llaf-  
anat. otan adayar adōfyr ac awyr. Anyól ablo- 12  
deu agōynt godeheu. Eil fynhōyr pōyllat ym  
pōyllōys vyn tat. vn yó arynnyaf. Adeu atyn-  
af. Athzi awaedaf. Aphetwar avlaffaaf. Aphymp 15  
awelaf. Achwech aglywaf. Aseith aarogleuaf.  
ac aagdiwedaf. Seith awyr yffyd oduch fywedyd.  
Atheir ran ymyr moz ynt amrygyr. Moz uaóꝛ 18  
aryfed ybyt nat vn wed. Rygozuc duó vzy ary  
planete. rygozuc fola. rygozuc luna. rygozuc  
marca ymarcarucia. Rygozuc venuf. rygozuc 21  
Veneruf. rygozuc feueruf. Aseithuet faturn.<sup>o</sup>  
Rygozuc duó da. pypm gōzegys terra pyhyt  
yt para. Vn yffyd oer. Adeu yffyd oer. Ar trydyd 24  
yffyd wres adyofac anlles. Petweryd paradōys  
gōerin agynnōyf. Pymhet artymheraóꝛ 26

**T**a pyrth yvedyffaót. yntri yt rannat. yn amgen 1  
 pöyllat. vn yó yrafia. deu yó yr affrica. Tzi yó  
 europa bedyd gygwara. hyt vzodic yt para. 3  
 pan varnher pop tra. Rygozuc vy awen yvoli  
 vyren. Mydöy talieffin areith lif dewin para-  
 haót hyt fin ygkynneló elphin. **Kanu** 6

**R**Ein geneis kanaf. byt vn / *ybyt bychā.*  
 dyd móyhaf. lliáoſ aböyllaf ac abzyde-  
 raf. kyfarchaf y veird byt pzyt nam dyweit 9  
 py gynheil ybyt. na syrth yneiffywyt. Neur  
 byt bei syrthei. py aryt góydei. Pöy aegogy-  
 nhalei. Byt moz yó aduant. pan syrth yn 12  
 diuant etwa yngeugant. Byt moz yó ryfed.  
 na syrth yn vn wed. Byt moz yó odit. moz  
 vaóz yt lethrit. Johannes. Matheuf. Lucas. a 15  
 Marcuf. öy agynheil y byt tróy rat yr yſpzyt.

**M**Archaóc móth mif- *Darogan katwal'.*  
 terin ardeu öyneb bzöytrin berwyn. Ro- 18  
 daóc bzaó llaó ytreghi. Ac yn erýri ymloi. Pan  
 del katwaladyr gogóna. ydoleu pzydein pen ma.  
 \*\*\*\*\*öc oes moes ny ma. Aminheu bydif ym 21  
 arua. ys deubi feis yna yerchi bóytta. dogyn  
 góyr o ryfyr roſſeda. Jeuhaót gózeic gan y góaf.  
 hen gaf ny ma. Dogyn góyr oryfyr. Aweleifti 24  
 vygkar am bzaót. Góeleif i gelein vein abzein ar  
 gnaót ac arall ar darwein góall grein cledyfaót. 26

ac am lan

THE WAY THE GATHERINGS OR  
QUIRES ARE MADE UP.

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN is defective at the beginning, after the third quire, and at the end of the Manuscript. A glance at these rough diagrams will



show how the quires are made up at present. It is seen that the first leaf, of quires one and four respectively, is missing. Whole quires may also be missing at either, or both, of these places. There is no evidence one way, or the other. But the catch-words, at the bottom of page 80, prove that a quire, or more, is lost at the end of the manuscript.

Other manuscripts written apparently by the same scribe are the "Gwentian Code" at the British Museum, and Geoffrey's Brut at Mostyn Hall. It is curious that these should be, also, similarly defective. It may be a coincidence, and it may be due to a habit, on the part of the scribe, of writing particulars which proved inconvenient to borrowers, or later holders, of the MSS. As regards the Book of Taliessin, the work of the destroyer must have taken place four or more centuries ago, because the earliest transcripts of it have preserved for us no lost pieces. The rubbed and dirty state, of pages 3 and 80, proves that they were "outside pages" for a long time before the manuscript was bound.

J.G.E.

Oxford, May 3, 1904.

## PALEOGRAPHICAL & OTHER NOTES.

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The following contractions are used in the Notes.

|                             |                                        |                                |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. = Aneirin                | cy. = century                          | rad. = radical form            |
| An. Cam. = Annales Cambrie  | er. = error                            | reptn. = repetition            |
| antepn. = anticipation      | F. A. B. = Four Ancient Books of Wales | R. B. H. = Red Book of Hergest |
| app. = apparent, -ly        | Ll. = Prof. Lloyd's History of Wales   | scr. = scribe, scribal         |
| B. = Bruts                  | M. = Myvyrian Arch:                    | T. = Bk. of Taliesin           |
| B. B. C. = Black Bk. of C.  | n. = note. nn. = notes                 | W. B. = White Book Mabinogion  |
| B. Ll. D. = Bk. of Ll. Dav. | O. G. = Owein Gwynedd                  | wr. = writ-ing, -ten           |
| cler. = clerical            | P. = Poetry from R. B. H.              | =, equal, yields               |
| cp. = compare               | Q. = Dr. E. C. Quiggin                 | : = for. s. v. = sub voce      |
| cpd. = compound             |                                        |                                |

The text of page 1, wh. is late, imitative, and of questionable relevance, has been taken from Red Book of Hergest.

1·5 uebin, pl. of mab = ? sons of Owein Gwyneð.

1·6 *Gall-Wyðel* is a late importation into Welsh. It is unknown to Aneirin, B. B. C., Taliesin, and other xii. cy. writers. *see* Fick, ii. 108, Macbain, and F. A. B., ii. 452. ? *read*: ar Eingl a Gwyðel.

1·10 Caer . . . a·dan donn. *cp.* W. B. 95·4, 96·6, 98·16.

1·19 Pater Noster etc. Based on W. B. 95·31 to 98, q. v.

1·22 *kerin* : *gerein* a·dan . . . dyd. *See* W. B. 99. The *k* of *kerin* is a reptn. of the *k* in *kaer*.

1·23 eirch pector. ? a trans. of *arcæ* ; and ?? 'pu(n)ctor.' ii. 66·51 follows W. B. text. If *dauyd* is for David, he is the Scottish King.

1·28 *gwynyeith*, (*gwynn*-, 12·20, A. 2·15). "Borrowed from \**vendicta*, Lat. *vindicta*, deliverance." I. W. Mr. T. Lewis, in his Intro. to Gloss. Med. W. Law, p. xiii, connects *gwynyeith* with Ir. *fuán*, war. *see* 16·11, 31·4, 45·7, 75·7, *gúnyeith* 58·1.

1·29 *claudus*, *lame*, *crippled*. Q. Trans. in vol. ii. 68·66 as 'clausus.'

1·32-34. To make sense of these lines is formidable work. *See* ii. 68·74-82. ffur. fj. *cp.* 34·17, 41·22 ; B. B. C. 65·9.

- 3·1 ? *read*: ban rithwyd gwan elestron. P. 20·36 reads *euuyd* for our *iebyd*. ? metath. for *eibyd* = *elvyd*. see T. 33·24. *Eunyð* occurs in a document dated 23 Hen. vii. (Arch. Camb., 1906, p. 6).
- 3·2 govan-non, -hon. ? a personal name; if pl. of govan, = *craftsmen*. Such were *bard, smith, & priest*. These received special training.
- 3·4 Dygovi. *cp.* dymgovu, 74·6; dymgovyd, 9·16.
- 3·4 diuer = difer-ogyon 33·27, = duon, M. 142a. *Read*: differogion.
- 3·7 posbeird-*ein*. The *i* is half erased: omit *-ein*.
- 3·10 digoui. App. *u*, but possibly *n*, in MS.
- 3·12 Ry'mawyr, 3 s. pres. Ind. > Lat. *memor-or*, to be mindful of.
- 3·13 Rex glorie = Brenhin gogoniant. [see 4·2, 35·22.]
- 3·14 Dominus fortis = Arglwyð cadarn.
- 3·14 dófyn. ? *read*: D'rogan dwvn. dófyn is app. for *dy'uyyn* = *dy'öyn*, *blessed*, in some places. Dñi = Domini has no app. place here.
- 3·15 ? *read*: Hic nemo infert progeniem, *Here no one introduces his off-spring*. Will some medieval Latinist point out the source of this line, and the title?
- 3·16 Ev ðillyngwys i thorv, *i.e.* Uffern's. Cp. 4·22.
- 3·17 ? *read*: A chyn bo un sel arnav, bwyv yn adav Duw di'eu, *Before there is any brand upon me, may I be in the hand of the true God.* sêl > O.F. *seel*; Lat. *sigillum*.
- 3·21 ? a change of metre here. The lines are of irregular lengths.
- 3·22 kystud dygyn. ? *read*: ðöyn cystuð.
- 3·25 rothwyr = rothwy yr dy volawd.
- 4·2 pac\* = ? in pace. It cannot be par.
- 4·23 afföyf. The *f* was or. wr. *f*.
- 5·7 pen . . . enugnyeit 5·13. Hybrid forms.
- 7·13 Ed = Eð, which = *Ev* or *Yð*. peilli ¶ = peilliet. Latin contractions are used in final syllables of Welsh words, as ¶ = *et* here. *cp.* yguair& = yng'wairê, B.L.D. 134·12 & 229·8; Kyuriss; = Kyvryssê = -eð, B.B.C. 16·4; fi3 = ffiniet, T. 1·32.
- 7·19 *Nyt* and *Neut* are often confounded by the scribe.
- 7·20 Barð swyn. *cp.* *Hud* vying'hleu garant, 48·2.
- 8·1 öyf . . . öyf . . . byf . . . byf . . . öyf. Scr. misreading of "*neu*" as "*ueu* (whence *öyv*). For the W.B. particle *neu* R.B. uses *ev*.
- 8·3 ni brÿn i ged. *cp.* Prynesynt eu moli. M. 146a.
- 8·6 a chanu clwm. *cp.* a bunch of verses. See B. 186·27.
- 8·7 porthoed neirthyat. *cp.* Beirð borthiad braint neirthiad. M. 152a.
- 8·7 troet : trwyd, a track. *cp.* Mynyð Troed, (near Llangors, Brecon), & Twrch trwyd, ? *the boar of the track*, *i.e.* the hunted boar.

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- 8·9 byduēid. metath. for bydeuid, *i.e.* bydevyð, pl. of bydav. *cp.* bydeōin 47·1; byd[ev]i, 64·22.
- 8·18 argyōrein. Argyvrein = *obsequies*. We want a verb. *see* ii. 10·57.
- 8·19 kyn vȳ argywein . . . ry·pryn·hom nī. The change from 1. s. to 1. pl. may be a scr. misreading of ry·pryn·hoiu uī = ry·phryn·hwȳv vi.
- 8·22 ? *read*: pan ryð Duw ymward.
- 8·24 ? *read*: Aðvȳn Nuð, *pan yw uð ar breið Nav = ? the Stars*.
- 8·27 ? *read*: A. h. yn ēwybr—yn nȳvȳre, *or* yn llȳwbraw yn nȳvȳre.
- 9·6 Aduōyn. Or. wr. *t*, then altd. to *d* by scr. [f.n. 66.]
- 9·7 cerðawr hael, hȳnaws, *a princely, genial minstrel*. *cp.* n. 19·2; 9·19·25 ewȳnawc . . . ewȳnawc = ? cwȳnawr . . . ewȳn.
- 9·26 Athat bual. *see* ii. 71·52. *cp.* athat eur vual, P. 170·12.
- 9·27 medueith. ? *read*: með·vaeth.
- 12·6 vȳn. Or. wr. *ō*. 12·17 \*keli. ? erasure before *k*.
- 13·1 Prydein vawr. This *Armes* was, seemingly, composed in the xiii<sup>th</sup> century. Text and metre are full of pitfalls, and territorial terms begin to show misuse. *vawr* is at the end of l. 2 in MS.
- 13·2·5. *see* 70·16-18. *cp.* 13·2-14 with Bruts 271·21-273.
- 13·7 Weir. ? metath. of *Weri*, *i.e.* Gwery(ð), a name of part of lower Dee. *see* n. 18·6. 13·8 -haōnt. an altd. *t*.
- 13·10 Cornȳw = Cornovii = men of Cheshire, Shropshire, *etc.* Kȳnȳwȳs, *i.e.* Kȳntȳwȳs *prior*, or *older inhabitants*. Achludȳwȳs is preterite. *Read*: achludȳn, older *-int* (fut.).
- 13·11 *cp.* Gorffit Vrythyon yr atporyon ar antȳrronȳgyweithȳð. P. 17·33
- 13·14 rac weð = *before their face*, does not go with *ȳm·hervēð*. ? cy·veð. The *gorvoled* of l. 8 suggests 'ronc wleð' = a 'swag'-feast. *see* ii. 160·16.
- 13·15 Aber peryðon. *Read*: Aber Yðon wh. is, app., in the direction of Keri. [*cp.* Nī chȳwa i neb ac oslef ber Ond pobol Aberȳðon. From Penillion Telyn. J.M.J.]
- 13·17 lleith, ? a levy. *Cp.* col·lecta, from Legere, *to gather*.
- 13·18 meirion, *stewards*, pl. of maer > Lat. *maior*.
- 13·21 pryð na tharðet. ? na tharðet weð, *may not appearance arise*.
- 13·23 Allȳnȳn *i.e.* Alemanni = Northerners in the 12<sup>th</sup> cy., but in the 13<sup>th</sup> cy., as here, = *foreigners*. *See* Note 18·17.
- 13·24 ? *read*: Nis arhaeðȳwȳ neb nī ði·oes ðaer.
- 14·6 Kechȳnȳn Danet : *Normanieit*. As the Normans were patrons of Margam, no scribe in that Abbey could, in such a connection, allow *Normanieit* to remain in the text. *kechȳnȳn* is, app., a

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- derisive cpd. of *cach-*, as in 'cach-gwn,' cowards, worthless fellows. It also occurs at 18·13; & kychmyn at 13·22; but nowhere else. Metre is wrong in all three places.
- 14·10 to 15·2 *An account of the war of 1165.* [B. 324·11.
- 14·13 *eiffor.* Or. wr. *n*; altd. by erasure into *r*. Cp. *yn gyv'un*,
- 14·16 *ymorchmynynt.* *t* underdotted in red—? accidental.
- 14·17 *trev-dyn.* a cpd. of *trev* + *din*, a tribal stronghold, the home.  
*cp.* "A man's house is his castle."
- 14·19 *allt,* the height = Berwyn.
- 14·20 a very corrupt line. *am gwy* = ? *amwyn*. *Geir* [*kyv*] *yr-geir* = ? *Ceiriau* *ergyr.* *Peur* = ? *pevr*, *peir*, *penn*, or by metath. *peru* for *berw*—the *þ* being due to asso. with Penn Ilyn.
- 14·25 *y gwaetlin.* Or. wr. *n*.
- 14·26 *Bwlch y Dinas.* An old road from Corwen goes through Bettws G.G. past Velin y wîg to Ruthin—another branch to Pentre Bryn Saith Marchog, in Gwydelwern. *Dinas* lies E.N.E. of Velin y wîg. The Welsh contingent, prob., passed this way to Ilwyvenyð, 63·9. See next note.
- 15·1 *ffoxas fföhyn.* *Read:* *foras, rad.* Boras. The King, or some of his party, fled along the Ceiriog to Chirk, thence to Rhiw-Abon, Wrexham, *Boras*, and Pulford into Aeron, 63·4-7. see p. xix.
- 15·3— The war in *Keri*, Mont., 1228. See B., 365; Lloyd, 667.
- 15·5 *eu.* Cancelled by rubricator and by *puncta delentia*.
- 15·9 *Kymry kynyrcheit.* see Bruts for 1231—33, p. 366.
- 15·9 *eneit.* Begun as *i.* l. 13 ? a lleith an'oleith a ðgyrchant.
- 15·17 *Cynan : cynran, chief.* l. 19 *kat waladyr, military leader.*
- 15·22 ? *read:* *Yng'hystuð creu rîd ar ruð Allmyn.*
- 16·2 *nis gûnaþo.* Retraced into *gûnaþo.* ? *read:* *Nis gwna go-veðud,* i.e. drinking in moderation will not, etc.
- 16·3 ? *read:* *heb dal yd roðent, without commission they distribute.*
- 16·6 *Ifrwt ar Lego.* *cp.* *Ifrwt, a stream,* with *Suir, 'a river'* (O'Reilly). *Port-law* (Waterford) on the *Suir* was called 'Port ar *Lairgus*' (Strachan). *cp.* *Porth Lachi* (B. 326); *P. Lagi,* vel *Larky* (*An. Cam.* 53); *Porth talarthi*; *P. ra larchi* = by metath., *P. ar Larchi* (B. 264·11); *porth larg,* *p. larc* (Life of *Gr. ap Kynan*, pp. 106, 124, & 161 n.20; in Irish *Port Lairge.* *Largines* (B. 264, 327) is for *Lairges.* *cp.* *peues* with Lat. *pagus*.
- 16·11 *gwynyeith.* Retraced; or. wr. *i.* see n. 1·28.
- 16·12 *dyfal* = *dyuar,* metath. for *dýyar* ? = *gwyar.*
- 16·19 *Dydyrvir Kymry, etc.* *cp.* *tervyscus gynnwryv,* B. 312·1.

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- 16:24, 18:7 Gynhon, pl. of Gynt, 31:11, 72:20, i.e. *gentes* = *Northmen*.  
 16:25 gat. Retraced into *d*. [see n. 17:18; B.B.C. 125:13.  
 17:3 *y* sathrant. ? read: *yn* sathrant.  
 17:5 *reit*heu. The *r* is faint & *ei* illegible. The reference here is to  
 17:5 *y* torrassant. Retraced into *y*. [Bp. Bernard.  
 17:7 oz . . . dzut ('14). 2 retraced into *r* in both instances. [men.  
 17:7 or *nen* : or *uen*. *man*, *place*, followed by *y* or *i* is affected to  
 17:9 *anawr*. ? a metath. for *an'war*. But *cp.* 21:12; Teulu Madauc  
 mad *anhaur*, B.B.C. 103:4; *Anawr* gynhorvan, A. 5:7.  
 17:10 ? read: gwyr gwychr *vyllt* hirion ergyrch donnyð. Bolft =  
*dart*, *javelin*. The reference here is to the men of Magnus.  
 17:16 final *y* is irregularly formed. [cp. 41:25.  
 17:18 Du gyweithyð. *cp.* *llu du*, B. 263:10 = *nigri gentiles*, A.C. 987.  
*Dub gint*, A.C. 866, B. 259:32. The *gentiles* of *Annales Cam-*  
*brie* appear in Bruts usually as *cenhedloed*, the *nigri g.* as *cen-*  
*hedloed duon* (see B. index). "In Irish the Norwegians are  
 called *Finn geinti* (white gentiles), the Danes *Dubh geinti*  
 (black gentiles), *geinti* being a loan from Latin." Q. see 16:24.  
 17:20 *achanhbynynd*. The *h* is faint, and rest illegible.  
 17:22 Kyweithyd — altd. 26 *warthe*gyd more like *r* than *t*.  
 18:3 Kynðel's poem to O.K. opens with the same words. M. 161a.  
 18:5 O *Wawl* = Domesday's *Waure*, now *Woore* in the psh. of  
 Mucklestone, 12 miles due E. of Whitchurch. This *Wawl* has  
 nothing to do with any Roman, or other *Wall*, or *vallus*.  
 18:6 *weryt* = Gweryð, i.e. *Dee*. According to *Descriptio Al-*  
*banie* the river Forth divided 'regna Anglorum et Scottorum'  
 at Stirling in 1165, and was 'Scottice vocata Froth, Britannice  
*Werid*.' Similarly part of the lower *Dee* divided Saxon and  
 Brython. Only in this poem, and in the Chirk Codex (Intro.  
 p. xvii.) do I remember Gweryð, except as a doublet of *gwyr-*  
*yv*, as at 4:13. see F.A.B., i. 56; Tal., ii. 170:175; nn. 13:7, 18:5.  
 18:11-12 Ilynghes . . . Kynran (= O.G.) . . . *y gilyð* (= Kadwaladr).  
 18:14 Kymro llawen = O.G. See Bruts 323:3. [B. 311:25-30.  
 18:17 Sant-wic, ? *holy bay*. *cp.* Rhoscolyn's *Holy Bay*, nr. Holy-  
 head. "? Sand-wic, *sandy creek*." Q.  
 18:17 allmyn (B. 324:2-3) . . . attor (B. 324:34) . . . Saeson (B. 324:31).  
 18:19 gwenerawl. from Lat. *venerā(b)l-is*, ancient.  
 19:1 neu cheint a ganho, *I have sung what he will sing* does not  
 suit context. ? read: *neirtheint*. See note 8:7.  
 19:2 haelon = *generosi*, *princes*. See B. 309:11; M. 145a; & n. 9:7.

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- 19·3 Trwy *ieith* Tal. Would Tal. write thus impersonally? See 22 infra—mitwyv Tal. *cp.* Trwy *ieith* Talhaearn 20·4. If *ieith* be the right word, what is its exact meaning in the two instances? *Cp.* *geir* 10·1, and in the Laws.
- 19·4 *buð yð emellin*. 3 pl. fut. Ind. of ? *ymollu*, to grasp (Pughe). *see* *emellun* 24·12; *ymellun* 77·24: the *-un* may = *-int*. *cp.* *aml iwch veirð i vuð*. M. 162a. Context suggests b(e)*irð* for *buð*.
- 19·4 *kian* : *kiau* = *cīaw(r)*, 3 sing. pres. Ind. of *ciori*, to fall. *cp.* *dy·chiawr*, A. 2·8, 4·17, 28·4.
- 19·4 *cy·volu* cannot be a cpd. of *molz*. ? *golychu*.
- 19·5-10 Text is corrupt. Lines 6-7 refer to the *peir dadeni* (W.B. 56·11-28) and the *Widon*. The pl. *peir-on*, for a dim. *peir-an*, has thrown the whole into confusion, mixing sing. and pl. hopelessly. *cp.* Hanes Taliesin. ? *read*: *Gwidon y peiran verwei heb walltan*: *Gwiawn leveryð o·i dyvn y dyvyð*, etc.
- 19·9 o *dyfyn-wedyd* seems out of harmony with context. ? if *wedyd* is for *Wenðyð*. *cp.* P. 1·1, and n. 35·22. *see* Tal. 31·22; 52·12.
- 19·10 *kyfyndawt* : *kuyn-*, i.e. *cwyndawt*, a feast, as if from a "*cēn(i)tāt-io*." *cp.* *Cēnitare*, to dine much, to feast.
- 19·12 *trae-thawt*. *trae-* is reptn., and *thawt* may = *rhawc*.
- 19·19 *cant*, a circular band, a hoop.
- 19·19 *Iladon*, i.e. *Latona*, daughter of Oceanus. IL Reynolds.
- 19·21 *gwynwas* : *gwynglas* = Delos, held to be sacred.
- 19·26 an *gŵaŵt* . . . *wrthyf* = ? *Ev wrthyd* an *gwawd*.
- 20·7-8 *yn annŵfn* (thrice repeated) is a hopeless bungle, unless lines are missing. ? *read*: *affwyn*.
- 20·13 *py hyt* : ? *byhyt*. *cp.* 12·10; 77·16; and *behet*, B.I.L.D. 122·6.
- 20·17 *echreuwyt*. There is a faint punctum delens under the *u*.
- 20·18 *tynhit* . . . *tynnit*. ? both for *tyuhit* = *tyvhit*, 3 s. f. Ind. of *tyvu*.
- 20·22 *llyfreu*. Retraced; or. writing illegible.
- 20·25 *rud*. The second part of the *r* is very faint.
- 20·26 *atsēin*. An altd. letter. 21·4 *baruaŵt*. Begun as *w*.
- 21·6 Colwyn. Lat. *Calēn-us*. "Calenum was a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its good wine." Lewis & Short, s.v. *Cales*.
- 21·9 *neu* = *nev wraig*, i.e. Mary, the mother of Jesus. Egroes, *hips*, are also called *aeron mieri Meir*.
- 21·10 *dy·gynnu* : *dy·geunu* = *dy·gevnu*. *cp.* Or *pan ðwyre heul hyt pan gynnu* [= *gevnu*], 60·9 These instances are mutually destructive to the sense of *cynnu* = *cwnni*.
- 21·12 *anahŵt* : *anhawt* = *anhawd i ðwyn*—a gloss on *an·adwyn*.

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- 21·18 mew[e]nir : mewnir : mownir, a cpd. of mawn + ir.
- 21·19 *cawg* pwy ðylivas. *cp.* Awake ! for Morning in the *Boxel* of Night Has flung the stone that puts the stars to flight. *Omar K.*
- 21·22 auon. *cp.* Gwiawn avon, 32·23. ? *read:* Avon cyd berid gogwn *ban* dorhid, *the stream while it trickles, I know whence it springs.* *cp.* Hanes Taliesin.
- 22·1 pet . . . pet . . . pet. ? cler. er. for pob.
- 22·7 am vn am : a'm v(y)n am = by metath. *am amwyn.*
- 22·8 enw y deu eir = Bran Vendigeid, Ni eing yn un peir. W.B.
- 22·15 escyrn : escymn ; and *nyðl* for *hyut* = hynt. [40·36, 53·16.
- 22·16 *gwynt*, here, means *afflatus*, i.e. *inspiration.*
- 22·22 eiðin : erðin, a metath. of *edrin*, cackling. *cp.* Gwylein . . .
- 22·23 toste = ? tros tre(f). [pleideu *edrin.* Gwalch'.
- 22·24 erkennis, 3 s. pret. of er-gynnu. *I was a grain wh. rose up,* i.e. sprouted, and grew out of the ground.
- 23·6 *gref* grafruð, a detected, undeleted blunder, for *graf* ruid. Fresh from wr. *iar grafrud*, 23·1, the scr. blunders a second time.
- 23·8 Cad Godeu. This battle, app., took place in 1121. *see* Introduction, p. xxxi. supra. It was, possibly, after this battle that Taliesin was carried into Powys. *see* n. 23·21.
- 23·10 *cedyv.* This is the right word in l. 16, and therefore, as a *transformation index* it should not occur twice in the same poem. Context suggests: Bum *celvyð* cyvrith—credad pan vu rith, *I was a past master at semblance, which deceived when it was (mere) seeming.* The *l*, in *culurith*, may be a reptn. of *cel-*, or it may be *l : f*, and an early instance of *-fu-* for *v*, *f* being used in certain MSS. for *f = v* and *ff* indiscriminately. *see* Table of Common Scribal Errors.
- 23·20 *Read:* Yng·had Godeu-vrig. *See* n. 58, p. xxx. supra.
- 23·21 *canholig.* *cp.* Glyw am ryð ragor-ueirch gleisson, gleisseit liw, glas *ganoligion* (= ? *glwyseid* lyw, clas gynorigion). P. 35·15. ? *read:* Gweint veirch cynorig—lleng oed veuedig.  
*I hurled a spear at the chief's horses, a troop in occupation.*  
It was for being a *franc tireur*, possibly, that the Powysians captured Tal., and made a herdsman of him. *see* p. xxxi. supra.
- 23·23 For an account of seed placed under the tongue, *see* The Tree of the Cross, p. 239 of Pen. MS. 32, etc.
- 24·1 Kaer *nefenhir* for ? k. *uevenhit* = *Vevenhyð*, i.e. the fort of ? Ystrad Meurig, or Ilan Rhystud, taken by the sons of Gr. ap Rhys from the lord of the *Gwydion* country in Gwyned. *see* Bruts, 317 ; Lloyd, 504-505.

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- 24·4 neifon. *cp.* niveroeð neuyon P. 35·35.
- 24·5 *Read:* Digonsei y Rëen. *y* after *-ei* is non-syllabic.
- 24·6 *gantaw* is impossible with *rithwch*; *read:* Ruthrwch.
- 24·12 ? *read:* Buðiant buch Anhun, nyn gwnaei ymollwn, yngwaed hyd an pigwrn, *the gain of Anthony's hermit life would not deliver us, in blood up to our ankles.* see 19·4; and 77·24. Buch = buched.
- 24·13 Mwyhav teir arw gryd, (25·2). The three most poignant quakings, that will upset  
 a chwehd yn byd. our world, will happen  
 Ac wy a beryw, because of the deluge,  
 o ystyr dilyw, and the hanging of Christ,  
 a Christ yn croccaw, and the judgment to come.  
 a dydbrawt rhag llaw. *cp.* 27·10  
 Passages like the above look like interpolations. see ii. 40·242.
- 24·15 *G(w)ern, alders,* provided ambuscade, but here must be a scr. er. for *Deru*, i.e. *derw*, oak-(saplings), which were abundant, and esteemed to be "at the head" of trees used for bows.
- 24·17 *keri, wild brier.* cerios *vel* ceiros, *hips.* Dictionaries translate *keri* by *medlar*, wh., as pointed out in Pem., iii., p. 602, was not indigenous in Wales.
- 24·20 *Ryswyð a gwyduwyt.* *-wyð* = antcpn. of *gwyð-*; and *-uwyt* = reptn. of *emwyt.* *Read:* Drysi a gwyduit, *brambles & woodbine.*
- 24·21 *eithin.* *Read:* *eithnen.* see 25·8, and *cp.* n. 23·10.
- 24·24 *ffenitwyð . . . 25·15 fenwyð.* *ffenit-* : *ffeint-* : *feint-wyð, yew scrub.* *cp.* *ywen sant*, punt a dal (Laws of Ho., ed. by T. Lewis, p. 41·32). "Curiously enough, Yew trees mark, in many places, the old route followed by pilgrims to Canterbury." Judge Parry.
- 24·26 *llwyv, a witch-elm,* is m. sing. The common elm was introduced into this country after the Norman conquest.
- 25·6 *redin.* ? for *refin* = *rewin*, i.e. *rewin*, Lat. *ruina.* The vines were rifled in their *ruin.* [M. 153a·12. see ii. 32·115.
- 25·7 *bragat.* *cp.* 35·18; and Brys briwgad brig *bragad* briwei.
- 25·9 ? *read:* Hŷv, gŵyr erlidiaw; herw 'n vuan rhagdaw, nes y llawr er'gryn. Glew elyn . . . *The bold knows how to pursue; he dashes swiftly forward, till the ground shakes. . . .*
- 25·18 a'n deilas blaen bedw = ? *birch-boughs decked us with leaves.* *cp.* ii. 34·141; and see *Golden Bough*, vol. i., p. 201 :—  
 On Thursday before Whitsunday the Russian villagers go out into the woods, weave garlands, and cut down a young birch-tree, wh. they dress in woman's clothes and, after a feast, carry it home, and set it up in a house where for two days it is visited . . . A little before Whitsunday in every village along the streets young birch trees stand in rows, every house and room is adorned with boughs, even the Railway engines are decked with green leaves.

- 25·19 *blaen* derw. *cp.* Dâr a dyv yn arð väes . . . yn y *blaen*. lleu llaw-gyffes. W.B. 108·7-10.
- 25·19 *dad·rith*. *cp.* W.B. 108·20-28. Mael Derw = ? Gwydion.
- 26·8 *llychwr*. ? scrib. er. for *llychffor*(ð) = Lache Lane. *see* Intro. p. xxx. I had not traversed the district when I adopted *llychwr*, (ii. 36·180). O *lychwr* i *lychwr*, A. 14·5, suggested *lagoons*, such as the bore formed in the old channels of the Dee. *see* Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. i., p. 199.
- 26·10 ? *read*: yng·hylch, ym·herveð, i.e. *everywhere*, rhwng deu lin rhieð, *between the knees of princes*, i.e. *sheltered*; or rhwng deu dëyrneð, *between two rulers*, i.e. ? Ranulf and O. G.
- 26·11 ? *read*: I deu waew an·chwant, o wÿn ban ðoethant ; yn annwn llivereint ; wrth vrwydrin byðeint.  
*Their two lustful lances, the emissaries of passion, in strife are ever dripping (with blood); a-fighting they are wont to be. or?* : yn annwn llivereint, i.e. in strife are ever scintillating.  
*nef* : neu : uen = ðyn, *rad.* gwÿn. wayð was or. wr waðð.  
*an·chwant* is intensive.
- 26·15 If there is no change of metre, ? *read*: Arial a genhiv, pawb anaw genhyv : Canav i ng·hleðyv, a vrathawð waed·liv. *Of valour will I sing : Every gift of the muse is mine ; I will praise my sword, wh. has made blood flow.* *see* ii. 38·194.
- 26·16-18 *am darwed* . . . *ieithoed* should, app., come after *uchel*, l. 20.
- 26·17 o dof. ? *read*: o·i odiv llas bæð.
- 26·18 bæð. ef *gbrith*, ef *datwrith*. ef *gbrith* *ieithoed*. We have here an embarrassing ex. of the scribe's propensity for reptns. *Gwrith* is a monosyllable ; *gwr·eith* is a dissyllable in A. 2·15. Prof. J. Morris Jones's explanation (Grammar, 152) cannot be accepted for either form. I have interpreted the passage in the light of the hunt of the T.T. in W.B. As a boar could know nothing of 'languages' I read : *en go·lithi*(r t)*ieithoed*. i. r. t. are often confounded, and elisions are frequent. *see* ii. 38·206.
- 26·21 *gwiber yn llyn*. *cp.* the story of the dragons beneath Dinas Emrys. *see* Nennius's Historia Brittonum, § 42.
- 26·23-24. *see* ii. 38·212. Surely an interpolation, for the passage refers to "the taxing of every man, clerk and lay, one-fourth of his rents and movables . . . and the taking of even the silver chalices from churches" in order to ransom King Richard in 1193-94. *see* Y.P., p. 116. *mðc* might be read *inðc*. *cp.* F ac. 27·17.
- 27·1-7 Seemingly, Taliesin took part in the events of 1157, when O.G., after successfully encountering Henry II., retired in the

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B

- direction of *Doleu Elwy*, or St. Asaph. Gwalchmei's *Traeth Edrywy* = Trev draeth, i.e. Newport, Pem. (see L.M. *Celtic Remains*). Edrywy still survives under an alias as *Carreg y Drevi*. (A. W. Wade Evans). 'And now,' my friends are gone, all save Goronwy; and I am grown old with bloodless, attenuated fingers. The whole poem is reminiscent, with many interpolations.
- 27·3 ganet, *vel* anget. see Dictionaries, s.v. angu, ganu.
- 27·4 edryby. Or. wr. edrôyy. 27·10 see n. 24·13 supra.
- 27·12 armes *fferyll*. Vergil during the first twelve centuries occupied the position of a prophet, wh. explains the ascription to him of magical powers . . . From Augustine to Abelard, the flower of medieval learning believed that the fourth Eclogue was a prophecy of the birth of Christ. *Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco*.
- 27·16 ? read: awr nam herlynid. Omit *vn*.
- 28·8 anygnaôt. an impf. letter. 28·15 noe. an altd. 2.
- 28·16 *pop amser* . . . 29·13 *ymra*. Cancelled also by rubricator, by a stroke of his pen. see *Facsimile*.
- 28·20 *dubch*, metath. of *duc-hô*, i.e. duc-ho, -hóy (for *dyc-co*, -cwy) 3 s. pres. Subj. of *dwyn*.
- 28·21 The *Daronwy* poem opens, app., with a reference to the kennelling of dogs in Ilan Dyvrydog Ch., and to the death of Hugh, *the Proud*, earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098. see Giraldus Camb., p. 448, (Bohn's Lib.). Daronwy figures in the Triads, (R.B. Mab. 308·9) as 'the second principal *oppression* of Mon.' This, earl Hugh certainly was. Daronwy is also a place name : *Extenta Daronwy cum Hamlet* Kuwgh Dernok . . . de molendino de Daronwy & Cornewe . . . in com. Talebolion . . . de predictis duobus molendinis . . . in villis. Darronwy & Kuwgh Dernok. See Record of Carnarvon, pp. 59, 58. This *Cnwch*, now *Clwch Dyrnog* is in IL. Deusant.
- 28·23 dros vor-*dwy*. Construction inadmissible. see ii., 172·4.
- 28·24 *Nogét Daronwy, than that of Daronwy*. Correct ii., 172·6.
- 28·25 ? read: Gw(an)awr gôr Gornwy, *the company of the Cornovii will be despatched: or, Ys rhin yssyð vwy—gwaew gwýt Goronwy, a greater secret will be the lance of G. passion.* see W.B., 104·8-34.
- 29·2 *Gwyllionwy* = ? the main tributary of the Dulas. Rising near Coedaneu, it flows at the base of 'Carreg y Lleidr' Hill. A large upright stone now monopolizes that name, but *Carreg*, in place-names does not mean a *maen hir*, but a rocky elevation. The Hill itself was prob. known once as *Carreg y Gwyllion*, i.e. *Iladron*. Cp. *Gwyllion Mawðwy*, the *bandits* of *Mawðwy*.

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- 29·2 Kynan. *Read*: Kynran, *the chief*, i.e., Gr. ap Kynan.
- 29·4 Pedeir priv bennaeth = 1. W. the Conqueror; 2. W. Rufus; 3. Henry I.; 4. Stephen; 'pumed' = Henry II.
- 29·7 *Gwedw* = Empress Matilda, mother of Henry II.  
*gwriawg vain* = Maud of Boulogne, consort of Stephen.
- 29·12 *llwdn gwyn* = a lamb, or sheep. *Ymatru*: *cp.* *mae ê wedi mhatriid*, *he has removed his clothes*. *llwdn*: *d* irregularly formed.
- 29·13 *Gwyð-v*(il)ed, with *coed* is tautological. *Read*: *Bwystviled*.
- 29·16 *lam o lam*. Or. wr. app. 'ram ozam'.
- 29·18 *Read*: rhwng K. Riein a Chaer Rynwg, Din Eiðin a Din Alâwg, (M. 215*a*). The funeral pile of Run ap O.G. was on the Dee (see Intro. xvii.), and visible from (1.) *Maiden Castle* on top of Bickerton Hill, Broxton; (2.) from *Beeston Castle*, situated on a high precipice. "Should the masonry . . . be removed, the earthworks . . . would present the *appearance of a promontory* (Ryn-wg) camp, according to the classification of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks." Col. Morgan in ARCH. CAMB., p. 174, 1910: (3.) Din Eiðin, ? = Caer Gwrlê; and (4.) Din Alâwg, i.e. Castle of Hawarden. *Eið-wg*, being reptn. of *Eið-in* is suspect. Din Eiðwg has no more to do with 'Tintock' than with 'Tin tacks.' *Eidyn* was or. wr. *Eidôn* = ? a metath. of *Edôin*. *cp.* Skene ii. 367, 401; Pem. iii. 203, 567. For earl Edwin's holdings see *Domesday*.
- 29·21 *This poem commemorates the war of 1157 when Henry Fitz Henry sailed from Milford Haven to North Anglesey, and was slain or lost, between Pen Coed and Moelvre*. see B. 319; Ll. 497.
- 29·25 *Hir dychyveryðein o brydein gofein o berth Maw ac eidin*. In *ein o . . . ein . . . ein o* we have a good instance of the scribe's propensity for *repetition*. ? *read*: *Nis dychyveryð ym rwydrin Brydein gôr o borth mawr Cerdin, (O.G.) will not meet in battle Dyved's host from the great haven of Kerdin*, because Owein had gone to Eiðin to oppose the enemy on the borders. For this reason *ni welas Wallawg*, 30.22. 'Porth maw(a)c eiðin' might be read 'Porth mawr or·ðin,' *the large haven of the great stronghold*; better still read 'Cêl·ðin,' *the secluded fort*, whence Porth Kerdin in Dyvet (W.B. 499·4). Pem. Castle, built on Kenarth bychan, is associated with Nest, Gwallawg's mother. see n. 38·10; and *cp.* Pem. i. 306, 322.
- 30·3 *pren wres* : *ures* = *mes* = the acorn tree.
- 30·3 *pawb* (y trachwres) seems to be construed with both sing. & pl., though strictly it is sing. [rawl, &c.]
- 30·7 *trwy wres mað(t)an·meidrawl* ? = *trwy bres m(arw)awl an·veid-*

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- 30·14 *terra*, usually wr. *t'ra* (see *Fac.* 40·10), is here misread for *cra*.  
Coed y Cra ucha, and Coed y cra isa are two farms on either side of the road from Flint to Halkin, at its junction with the road from Northop to Holywell.
- 30·14 gwragawn(t), 3 pl. fut. Ind. see B.L.Dav, p. xliii, *guragun*, 1. pl. Imperative. *cp.* n. 26·18.
- 30·16 Gwyr a *digawn godei* : Gwyr a oðef
- 30·17 haear(n)*dur* should rhyme with *hyv-eið*. see *Intro.* xxvi.
- 30·22 ? *read*: Yn i erbyn yn *escyn* yn gaenawc.  
*Taliesin laments the feud among the sons of O.G. after his death.*
- 30·24 *Kennadeu*. see Bruts, 330·12. *Anvonawg*, (*cp.* A. 8·8, 10·5, 31·18). see Lloyd 551-552. 31·1 yscath. Or. wr. n.
- 31·2 Maer, i.e. D. ap O.G., married to H.'s half sister Emma, B. 333·4.
- 31·3 refers to Rhodri's triumph over D. in 1175. B. 333; Ll. 552.
- 31·12 *kynan*. Or. wr. *m.* *Read*: *kynran*, i.e. Howel, slain by his brother Rhodri. see B. 332·26; M. 281*b*; Ll. 549.
- 31·15 *ryvedawt*, etc. In 1173 'Ganet mab i'r Argl. Rys o'i nith, verch Varedyð vab Gr., i vrawd.' Bruts 331·11.
- 31·16 *durawt* : *dirawc*, *rad*: *tir-lawg*, *territorial lord* = Lord R.
- 31·17 Katty = Kat *dy*(vel *ry*)·*brudawt*. *cp.* Catty *brunawc*, P. 44·27.  
? a reference to the massacre of Aber Gevenni, in 1175.
- 32·1 Ryt = *ry yt*. *Read*: *ry·d'ebrawd*.
- 32·4 ? *read*: *down eigiawn*, *aðas*. But see ii. 48·22.
- 32·5 *am lewwis*. a misreading of or. *amlenuis*.
- 32·6 a *golith*. a reptn. of *golith* = *golith*, 3 s. pres. Ind. ? *read*: *py* a *olith* *wenyn* o *glyd* ac *ystor*.
- 32·13 Gwrth a *wyr* *Caïm*, a *mall tra* *merin* :  
A *waðawl* *Vyrðin*, y *corwg* *gwydrin*.  
Cain shall know persecution, & decay beyond the bourne :  
*Myrðin's* dower will be the coracle of glass.
- 32·17 ? *read*: A *blawd* a *blodeu*.
- 32·21 *puraðz*. Or. wr. '21.' *Read*: *pupawr*. see B.B.C. n. 48·4.
- 33·13 *clwyr*. scr. er. for *hwyr*. The *cluir* of B.B.C., 15·9, 90·5, wh. is dissyllabic = *clwyr*, still pronounced *clwïr*. *cleir* = cleric.
- 33·20 = ii. 55·108 *vwyhav* i *achwysson*, *very great his* *plaints*, *troubles*. *cp.* *Gelwysit* . . . ar *Grist o achwysson* (? because of troubles), 24·4 = 29·48. But *Bum ganhymðeith* *achwysson*, 3·1 = 69·86, & *baran achwysson*, 22·5 = 23·204, suggest kinship with Lat. *acce(n)s-us*, *attendant*, *follower*, hence a *state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates*. Lat. Dicty. see further, Bruts 200·7, 288·22, 291·7, 327·2.



33:21 *ryhodigyon* : *cyhofigion* = *cynhorigion*, ? a biform of *cynhorigion*, (A. 1.10.22, 2.5), *leaders, chiefs*. see ii. 54.110.

33:24 ? *read*: *Yng'hadeu bum gan Leu a Gwydion,*  
*I was in battles with Lleu and Gwydion.*

33:26 *pan ladwyt*. cp. *pan vei let loscedig*, 26.5. *Morðwyt tyllon* = *gwr gwynllwyt cloff* (= Fisher King, = Anfortas), who is ever associated with a big fire. see W.B. 127.17; *Parzival*, Bk. V., l. 109.

33:27 *difer-* = *differogion*. see n. 3.4.

34:1 *bleth*. ? a scr. er. for *olych*. *Penrhyn Golych* means Holy-head. cp. *Dyffryn goluch* in B.L.D., and see *Pughe* s.v. *goluch*; also F.A.B., ii. p. 404.

34:1 *Lluch Rëon* = *Lache*. As to *Rëon* compare :  
*Beð Rhun, vab pyd, yng'or glyd avon ðer,*  
*yn oeruel, yng'weryd—*  
*beð cynran yn Rhëon Ryd.*

*The grave of Rhun, son of misfortune, is in the country of the pure stream; in the cold under the sod at Rhëon Ford is the grave of the chief.* This Rhun, son of O.G., died on the banks of the Dee in 1146, (Intro. xvii-xviii). cp. *Oni ðel Cadwaladr oe gynadl, Ryd Reon, until Cadwaladr (brother of O.G.) come (on his way from Ness in 1157) to his tryst at Rheon Ford.* B.B.C., 52.3. see Ll. 496. Thus *Rhëon* was, app., that *Regio* of Cheshire, wh. lies west of the Dee, and the Ford to it was known as 'Vadum Region-is trans Devam.' This would be the passage of the Dee at Ald-ford, between Eaton Park Iron Bridge and the mouth of the Clut. Read *Ryt Rëon* for *Ryt al-Clut* in Intro. xx. 1.4; and amend foot-note 36 to: 'The Ryt al-Clut was the passage of the Clut brook, on the road from Aldford to Chester.' The rest of the note refers to *Ryt Rëon*.

34:8-13 see Introductory note on 54.16-24.

34:9 *Ys gŵyr mawr ovyd a phryderi—*  
*ceir gorian a'dan geulan rhegði.*

*It is familiar with the great affliction, the care,*  
*and the moaning that is found beneath a cave there.*

*manawyt* : *mau(r) ovyt*, i.e. Andromeda's enchainment to a rock in Joppa harbour, (see n. 54.16). Sir John Rhys sits comfortably by the fire, and cheerily plays *three organs*, but without marked enthusiasm for the music he makes. see *Welsh Folklore*, p. 678.

KADEIR TEYRNON. *The Teyrnnon* of 34.15-26 is, clearly, *Richard I.*, who figures as *Arthur* in 54.15 to 56. *Richard was a poet: witness his ballad composed in Durenstein prison.* (Y.P. pp. 116, 120). cp. 'Nam *Artur* Hierosolymum perrexit . . . . et oravit coram

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cruce dominica, ut ei dominus victoriam daret . . . de paganis, quot et factum est . . . (MS. C. in Nennius's *Historia Brittonum*, etc., p. 200). This variant, or additional matter exemplifies the xiii. cy. methods. The remoter the historian is from an incident, the fuller the particulars about it.

34:16 'O echen A'adur' has a syll. too many. *see* l. 22 *infra*, and ii. 56:4. *Villa Aradur* occurs in the MS. of the Life of St. Cadoc. This Trev Aradur is now *y Radyr*. Radyr park is by Ll. Illteyrn chapel, (the exterior wall of which has a curious inscription to the wife of King Arthur. Lewis' *Top. Dicty.*) Radyr occurs twice as a place name near Usk. *see* PEM. iii. 306, n. 5; 312, n. 4.

34:17 *Ri rwyviadur* = Philip of France, whose vassal Richard was.

34:20 *cawrnur*. *cp.* Casnur, and *see* 71:15, where *meibon Cawrnur* = ? the sons of Hen. ii. 'O gawrnur' implies a place. ? *read*: neu's dug *y'ar* gawr mur, *he took from the champion of the wall* (around Acre), i.e. from Saladin in July 1192. *see* Y.P., p. 113-114. *Cp.* *Rodri mawr mur ciwdodoed*. M. 146 b.

34:21 ? *read*: Teyrnnon, henur, heilin bascadur, crydyb, dwvn doethur! ym'endig antur, *Teyrnnon, our seigneur! lavish thy bounty: thou, deeply wise, art pining away in a blessed enterprise.*

34:24 Tri Cynweissat = ? a. Eleanor, the King's mother; b. John, his brother; c. William of Longchamp, bp. of Ely, his justiciar.

CADEIR TEYRN, 35:1-21 *refers to Howel ap O.G. & his brothers.*

35:4 *ogrvn an'wen dair, the harmony of the blessed three, viz. the Graces, the Charit-es. Cerit-wen is the goddess of outward form, of grace, of finish. cp. ii. 11:14; & B.B.C. 9:6, 15:1.*

Herwyb urden awb̄l Kyrridwen, *ogrvn am'had* —  
am'had anaw, a *ry-wallaw y caw ceinad*.

*In regular order Keridwen rhymes, varying the harmony—the various kinds of melody, wh. the joglar pours forth. am'had = various seed; (cp. am'ryw). a(reith) awyrllaw, a metath. of 'a ry-wallaw', areith being a gloss on ceinad. In lleðv ogrven (B.B.C. 14:9) we have a technical musical term = 'flat,' as opposed to 'sharp.' Again, seith ugein ogrven yssyð yn awen (vol. ii. 15:79): now if ogrven was a person, male or female, we could not have seven score such. (see Rhys's Lectures on Welsh Philology, 304-307). Kynb̄el sings: I am a truly renowned bard among the rhythmic bards (beirð ogrven) . . . I am very well versed in the ways of the arts of Keridwen. P. 169:30. Ogrven has nothing to do with Ocuran gawr (R.B. Mab. 302) to whom Kynb̄el refers: I voli gwron gwryhd Ogyrfan, M. 154a; & Rac val ym coðit yn llys Ogyruan. R.B. Poetry, 169:22. *see* PEM. iii. 332.*

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- 35·7 teir caer=? Conwy, Deganwy, and Rhuðlan.
- 35·8 maer=? Davyð ap Owein Gwyneð.
- 35·9-12, ·20 The Manx friends of Rhodri. *see* B. 337; Lloyd, 588.
- 35·13 teyrn-on. metath. for teyrn *uo*=*vo*. ? refers to Howel, slain by his brothers, D. & Rodri, sons of O.G.
- 35·17 hen . . *eurwic*=? *henevic*, of ancient line. Correct ii. 61·70. *Gwledic*=? Rhodri, or Llewelyn.
- 35·20 mor- Or. wr. *l*. Saraphin='serpents.' Bible Dicty.
- 35·26 ? *read*: Di·veð yn llechweð *yw* lleu, or Diweð yn lleitheð *vu* i Leu. *cp.* Beð lleu y·dan achles mor, B.B.C.66·14. *see* ii. 60·7.
- 36·6 ? *read*: drud ym·yd, gwerid bletheu. *see* ii. 62·18.
- 36·7 yar logawd *Pryderi* lys. *see* W.B. 83·31 to 85. The *llys*, now *Cwrt*, is at the top of the gravelly slope, where the road forks beyond Rhyðlan bridge over the Cledlyn. The earthen rampart & fosse on the south and west sides remain.
- 36·12 *Kaer ffrancon*=? the fort on the brow of the deep ravine of the llyvni, opposite lleuar bach. Bryn *Gwydion* is not far off, and *Gwytheint* is associated with Clynog, a few miles distant.
- 36·16 y marth . . . am y lys. The genders are mixed. Note that 1.4=W.B. 100-101; ll. 5-9=W.B. 83·29-86; ll. 14-17=W.B. 95-98.
- 36·23 Dychymig=? 2 s. Imper. *Imagine what it is*. But *see* ii. 3·1.
- 37·15 banyar=a cpd. of ban + dyar.
- 37·18 a *wnech*, 3 s. pres. Subj. *cp.* har eniuet a *gunech*=‘de . . . injuria quod . . . fecerit.’ B.L.D. 120·25, 119·1. Vol. ii. 4·57 assumes a possible form from *gwrychu*, to heap together.
- 37·20 After *oeruel* the scr. either turned over two leaves, or interpolated matter of his own. At 40·21, etc., *Canu y gwynnt* seems to be continued. *see* ii. 4·62-77; n. 41·12; and note the marginal references.
- 37·20 ? *read*: llug lloer yr an lles . . . ·23 moðhwy. [
- 37·26 ? *read*: ni bendic avrllad. Ni w·yr anynad.
- 38·1 ? *read*: Deng·wledð ðarmerthat.
- 38·3 Kawat > *car(h)ael*; cād > *cael*. *Read*: o ði·garu cād
- 38·6 *Read*: Mars a Mercurius, Sol a Saturnus,  
Luna lavurus, Jupiter, Venus.
- 38·9 *Read*: Rēen na·n rhanher gan lu Lucuffer.
- 38·11 *Calch-vynyð*. “A lyme-stone wayne appeareth at Muncton, i.e. Mountain.” PEM., i. p. 64. This Mountain is Calchvynyð. It presides over Pembroke Castle, wh. Dr. Henry Owen identifies,

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- as I think rightly, with *Ce(v)narth bychan*. The original Pem. Castle was a palisaded rampart, on or near the present site. *see* n. 29·25. Prof. Lloyd (p. 418, n. 59), and Mr. E. Phillimore (Pem. iii. 345) have other, but divergent views.
- 38·11 gwarth. *see* B. 282·15. *Avreith*. *see* B. 282·14, 302·6.
- 38·13 *gwled vedyð*. *cp.* 56·17, & *see* ii. 154·3; B. 281·18.
- 38·13 lawen. *cp.* *Ilewenyð llad*. B.B.C. 193·3.
- 38·14 peblet = *pemleth, confusion, perplexity*.
- 38·15 Read: *Am Nest câd gormes*. *see* B. 282·31 to 284.
- 38·16 *mað idno : ma 0yðno*. Owein and his father came from the Gwyðno country. *cp.* l. 20.
- 38·17 ? *read*: *Ac ni lessid Nest rhag todo*. Er talu can mu . . . Kadwgan had to pay a fine of 100 cows, but had still with him a calf = his son. *see* B. 285·10-15.
- 38·20 *celein vein wen, or celein Veinwen*, i.e. *the corpse of Nest*. *see* P. 13·2-16.
- 38·21 *read*: *rhwng graian Ro*, i.e. an embankment of pebbles heaped up by the sea, as *y Ro vawr*, near Aberystwith; *y Ro wen* between Vriog marsh and the sea.
- MABON. *The text of 38·2 to 39·10 refers to Gr. ap Rhys's battles in Deheubarth. see* Bruts, 296-300, which vol. ii., p. 154, follows.
- 38·24 *ryt alclut* is pure gibberish here. ? *Ryt y Gors*.  
*b. yn ygwen*, metath. of *gywen* = Cywyn. *cp. yn Aber Cofwy*, or *wr. couwi* = Cowyn. B. 297·14. There are vestiges of an encampment on Treventy farm, in the psh. of Ll. Vel Aber Cowyn.
- 38·25 *rodawys*. ? *for rodawl wys*. *cp.* Rhedeg *rodolion*. M. 153a·57.
- 39·1 *tuman*. ? a misreading of *ruian*, i.e. *rhwyv-an*, a *petty ruler*.
- 39·2 *ar ran : ar lan wen Reidawl, on the bank of fair Rheidol*. But *see* ii. 154·26.
- 39·3 *rac biw reget*, etc. This line, (wh. is defective in length, in assonance, and in end-rhyme) led Sir John Rhys to locate Rhedeg on the Rheidol. *see* Intro. xv. n. 23; & ii. 154·27.
- 39·5 The OWEIN AP KADWGAN section begins here. *see* B. 302, where O. figures as *tywyssawg llu = llyw*, i.e. General. *Read*:  
O arvod cychwyn a *thervyn* cad, yd wehyn Mabon anoleithad.  
Ban ðiscynnwy *llyw* rhag biw y *wlad*, tarð ev galch achlwyr a *chrysgwydrad*; *From the beginning to the ending of the war, Mabon will ward off destruction. When the Chief (Owein) descends upon the country's cattle, he will arm thoroughly, and swiftly march.* Correct ii. 154·30-33, wh. follows the Bruts.

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- 36·6 gōryt. or. wr. *l*. *o* is followed by *z* in B.T.
- 36·12 ffrangcon. or. wr. *c* or *o*. 37·6 hyn. a boggled *h*.
- 39·14 Ban berir cad *gan* Ri, rhwyv Dragon,  
bolft na owilltwy biw rhag Mabon [*i.e.* Gr. ap Rhys].  
*When war is set going by the King, the Dragon's chief,*  
*(it is) a shock that the cattle are not wild against Mabon.*  
*Biw*=the 'kittle cattle' of Dyved, *i.e.* the Normans, Saxons,  
and Flemish. *cp.* Gwartheg Edeirnyaŷn, P. 16·21.
- 39·15 *Read:* calaneð veðei rei ym·Rwnws, *slaughter claimed some*  
*at Brwnws.* see An. Camb. sub Ao. 1116, B.I.L.Dav Index,  
and Lewis under ILan Egwad.
- 39·16 ? *read:* llwenyð dybyð i ud a brein, *i.e.* to Gerald of Pem.
- 39·17 ymadraðd. App. an altd. *r*.
- 39·20 ? *read:* Rhuðion beudei'r biw o vawr vrad. [156·56.
- 39·20 gwyar gor golchel. ? a cler. er. for gor·golchef, *but see ii.*
- 39·22 Wenhwys = *men of Gwent.* *read:* Powys, B. 301.
- 39·24 ? *read:* y tri cyv·estrawn hād, *i.e.* *Saxon, Norman, & Flemish.*
- 39·24 *Read:* pengyvylcheintgeinc. pen : pan, affected by following *y*.
- 39·26 *Read:* cād rac Owein awr vawr o irad, *there was raised against*  
*Owein a war-shout of great bitterness,* because of the affair of Nest.
- 40·2 ? *read:* Ban ðiscyn Owein yng·Wenwlad, yð eirch vreint cyr-  
reiveint o'i Dad. *When Owein is descending into the happy land*  
*he craves for the boon of forgiveness from his Father.*
- 40·4 pen·devic pop wa. *cp.* 40·14, 54·17. ? devic pob ma. see ii. 100·1.
- 40·9 moleit. ? melit, 3 s. fut. Ind. *cp.* cpd. dy·valu, *to ponder.*
- 40·11 yr y donha. ? = er i ðawna, *for endowing him.*
- 40·13 see ii. 100·13·14, with order changed. dil·lig : diwig = diwig,  
*clothing, fleece.*
- 40·15 *Elphin* figures in Welsh legend as a synonym of *misfortune*.  
This 'exiled' Elphin = Maelgwn, son of O.G. The bard, l. 7  
supra, prays that Maelgwn may possess Mon. *cp.* 33·19-21,  
19·22-26, and see Intro., p. xxxv. Maelgwn, David, & Rhodri  
were the *three* sons of O.G. surviving him in 1174. *cp.* the asso-  
ciation, as rulers, of *Alpin-us* Montanus, his brother D. Alpinus,  
and Civilis; also Cicero's pun on Treviri and *tres viri*.
- 40·19 *Read:* Elffin, varchawc hael, hwyr dy ogleð. *cp.* nn. 9·7, 19·2.
- 40·21 *Read:* Teithi edmygynt, Gwr a gadwyn wynt:  
Pan ðel yn rhiw·yð, gor·vloeðawg elvyð. *cp.* ii. 6·68-73.  
*They admire the powers of Him who chains the wind:*  
*When it rushes up the hills, the welkin resounds.*

- 40·23 ? *read*: Ys ti a veðyð, *in thy hand or power*. deweint= from midnight to 3 A.M. *see* ii. 190·1-8.
- 40·24 ? *read*: Masweð arvollawr, *etc.*, *soft repose is the gift of the great Ruler*. Masw= *soft, flabby, relaxed*. mod. meaning of masweð= *frivolity* of the irreverent and comic sort. ? Maleð. *see*
- 41·1 *Read*: Galwer, er achles, ar eilig gymes; [Intro: p. xl.  
*ac ym'hob neges Dëws dymgwares. correct* ii. 102·12.  
*Let the call for succour be made to His flowing justice and, in every affair, God may give deliverance.*
- 41·2 a chyn dy-byðyn . . . mechteyrn. Lovers of *literal* translation may try their hand here. There is no obscure word. *see* ii. 102·16.
- 41·6 *dy's-go-fâg*. As *dy* intensifies, and *go* modifies the meaning of a word, the combination is impossible. ? *read*: *ys go-wag, or gor-wag.*
- 41·6 ? *read*: A olcho i lestri, byð groew i vrecci, *or*  
Gólcha *dy* lestri; Bit groew *dy* vrecci. *see* ii. 104·26.
- 41·8 *anawell*. If akin to Corn. *anhauel*= Lat. *procella* (Zeuss 1073), we should translate, *When the beer is "up."* *see* ii. 104·28. *Golchettawr . . . dyðyccawr (twice)* 3 s. fut. Ind. Pass. for 2 s. Imper.
- 41·9 *mel, honey*, is used for mead, but *grain* for *cwrw*. Since God made *grain*, and is pleased with its sap, or essence, *noð*, it follows that *cwrw* is God-ordained! That is the subtle argument implied.
- 41·10 *etuynt yn of*. ? *edwyn*, knows, or *envyn*, sends *i noð*. *see* rearrangement of lines in ii. 104·35-53.
- 41·12 app. a detached passage of Canu y Gwynt. ? *read*:  
Cymeint y tervi raean mor heli,  
*ac ym arswydi cyn traeth ryverthi;*  
A'm cuðwy tywawd a'r gwynt yn deithawg.  
*So greatly dost thou churn the gravel of the sea,*  
*that I shudder ere thou rushest ashore:*  
*May the sand cover me and the Wind be careering.*
- 41·14 *mi hun*. *cp.* 12·15, 27·1, and *muhun*. ? *Hi i hun*= Trindawt (*f.*)
- 41·16 *yn tryffin garant*. ? a place name. *cp.* *Karwant*. *see* ii. 104·37.
- 41·20 ? *read*: *am'dyrr o'r anbe,—o'r peir pan ðwyre.*
- 41·21 *echiawg, extreme*. *cp.* *eichawg* 64·14; *eithiawg* 28·13 ? *aethawg*.
- 41·22 *Read*: *ffysc ffo ys . . cp. prys : prysc, B.B.C. 65·9 & n. 57·15.*
- 41·22 *du'hun*. *ū* tends to affect *i* & *y* into *u*. *cp.* *cu'huðaw, -wr.* B. 292·14; *du'hunawd* B. 279·25; *du'un* T. 4·15; *llurug-A. 5·19, etc.*
- 41·23 *Karawc*. app. *Beð Carawg* at Eglwys Bach(*wy*), in Erethlin, is the tump of Gr. ap IL'n ap Seisyll (= *tad Caradawg*) who, when he retired in this direction after engaging the Saxon in 1063, was 'forsaken in wild glens and fell by the treachery of his own

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- men.' B. 267·23. *Pennant Bach(wy)*, to the south of the Church, is the place to wh. Alexander of Scotland, and the son of Hugh, earl of Chester, led their armies in 1114, (B. 293·1-5). (Prof. Lloyd has gone astray here, 463). King John also passed through Erethlin on his way to Conwy. *cp.* B.B.C. 55·14; Ll. 370, 635; Pem. iii., 549-550; Silvan Evans Dicty. s.v. *Carawg*.
- b. *Caerueðawg*. Hybrid form, possibly *n.* ? *read:* *Caer veð-awg*, a grave tump; or *gwely carneðawg*, a *tumulus bed*; or *gwely caerweð-awg*, a *fort-like resting place*. *see* ii. 190·22; n. 65·4. *Carwed* is a township of Eglwys Bach(wy).
- 41·24 *Meneiuon*. There is a *Menei-vron* near the Anglesey end of the Carnarvon Ferry. ? *read:* *Menei ion*, Lord of Menei = IL'n ap Jor. *see* B. 355·23 to 356; *cp.* n. 47·10.
- 41·25 *gwallt hirion*. *Read:* *byllt hirion*. The long bows of the Gwentians needed long 'bolts.' B. 356. *see* Giraldus Camb., p. 370-371, (Bohn's Liby.).
- 42·1 *coel ganawon* = *Owein & Rhys*, sons of Gr. ap Rhys. B. 345.
- 42·2 ? *read:* (gael) o *Ynyr wystlon*. *Ynyr* a reputed King of Gwent, is here the eponymus of prince John who, in virtue of his marriage with Hawise of Gloucester 'became lord of Glam., with a considerable stake in the Welsh Border,' Ll. 575. *cp.* Intro. p. xxv. *In re* *Gwystlon*, *see* B. 348·32 to 349, etc.
- 42·3 *se*. ? *seð:* *see* ii. 104·44. *cp.* B.B.C. 23·10, where *se* (a reptn. of *seith*) = *ry'suinad*; but *see* M. 148*b*.
- 42·3 *neur di'erveis i rin*, 1 s. *for* *di'ervis*, 3 s. *see* ii. 192·35.
- 42·4 *mordei*. ? *moryd*, i.e. *mawr ryd*. *see* Intro. p. xxviii.
- 42·6-8 If this passage is by Tal., he was preceptor at Strata Marcella, wh. was in Dygen. The Abbey there was founded by O.K. in 1170, or 1172 (Ll. 599), so that chronologically there is no difficulty. But had Taliesin been educated at Basingwerk (after 1131) so as to be qualified? I question his relation with the house of Powys altogether. Pages 40-42 are, seemingly, full of *disconnected fragments* of various dates.
- 42·7 *Urien* : *Owein* (K.) to rhyme with Dygen. *Ilu moes* = ? *Ilu i uoes*, *many his virtues*. Emendation in ii. 192·45 assumes this to refer to O.K. after he joined his own fraternity about 1195, when Tal. would be 85, if not 90 years old, an age highly improbable. *see* Intro. p. xxix., and n. 42·6-8 preceding.
- 42·8-15 refer to the taking, and retaking of Gwenn Wynwyn's Castle at Welshpool. *see* B. 339·8-23; Ll. 583; Pem. iii. p. 634.
- 42·9 *Rudyn* . . . *harð Wenn wys*, i.e. *Castell Coch*, called Gwenn Wynwyn's castle because he completed it. The word is not

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- Gwên but Gwenn (*see* A.8·1, 11·14, 13·19, 24·15.21). The fact that it rhymes with hên proves nothing, for instances of long and short vowels rhyming are not wanting. *cp.* Guen-cat, Guen-erbiu, Guen-gale, Guen-garth, Guen-vor, and Brat-guenn in B.Ll.D., and Guen-doleu. All are names of males. *cp.* Ir. *fian*, a hero (*Cornac's Glossary*); nn. 1·28, 56·18. With *Wynnwyn*, or Wynn Wynn, compare John Wynn Deka, of Royton, Denbigh-shire.
- b.* Ilyngŷys. or. wr. u. ? *read:* eIlyngŷys.
- 42·12·13 cledŷy-awr . . . gwaew-awr. These plurals imply the wielders of these weapons, rather than the weapons themselves.
- 42·14 Kalan *for* ? kynran, but *cp.* Gael, *colan*, a fellow-soldier. *cp.* 'eithyr un a llas.' B. 339·19.
- 42·14 Ynyr ar tir. ? y uyr = i vur, *his murus*; or y mur, *the murus*. Ynyr, as a proper name, stands for John in Taliesin, but there are historical objections to making Ynyr the subject of the verb cochawr. *see* B. 339·8·23; ii. 192·58; n. 42·2.
- 42·16 Archav y Wen dŷyw blŷyw escori,—  
Berchen nev a llawr, bŷyllŷawr, or vri.  
*I implore the divine Blessedness to deliver the people—  
the Disposer of heaven and earth, of great wisdom & glory.*  
Does *Wen* here stand for Trindawd? These lines belong to the previous poem.
- 42·18·24 App., we have here the Caers of Aber Ileinog, and of Priestholm, 'mor oe chylchyn'? But *cp.* 'Aethant hyt y Mon . . . yno megis ymywn kaer a vei damgylchynedig o Weilgi,' where the island of Mon is meant. Life of Gr. ap Kynan, p. 142.
- 42·21 dydŷyvyd *gwanec* ar vrŷys iđi. *cp.* 'Magnus . . . dyfryssŷaw aoruc y eu kyrchu'. B. 273·15.
- 42·21 ? *read:* adawhwyt *Mon* werlas, o glas IFichti, *verdant Mona was abandoned on the part of the Pictish band.* *cp.* 'Ac yna yđ edewis Magnus . . . (yn) đeissŷvyt.' B. 273·18.
- 42·26 Ilyn : Iŷfn. Ap Erbin = Urien, i.e. O.G. The whole context proves that Erbin = Gr. ap Kynan.
- 43·1 voyn. ? *scr. er.* for *Von rŷn*, i.e. Penmon.  
*b.* eryr = Hugh, *the proud*, earl of Shrewsbury.
- 43·4 Caer ar ton nawvet = Aber Teivi Castle, visited by the tide.
- 43·8 traeth, abnormally formed; *cp.* mordŷeyit 35·20; trablud 39·19. eillon Deu-draeth = the men Kemes, Pem.
- 43·9 Kyweithyđ = Kadwgan ap Bleđyn. *gŷwled*, *cp.* B. 281·19.
- 43·9 Caer yn yr eglan = Tenby. Eglan, *estuary*, is a cpd. of *e-*, *eh-*, \**eks-* Lat. *ex*, and *glann*. *cp.* *he-mendith, curse.*

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- 43·17 gorwen wylan = Isabel, Countess of Pem., resided during her minority, at Tenby Castle. *cp.* Ll. 571.  
*b.* wleiðuð uð er = ? wyleið veðei'r. *correct* ii. 118·34.
- 43·20 hyny vwyv tavawt = till I am become the bell-clapper over the bards of Prydein. But *see* ii. 118·38.
- 43·22 y rydeu. ? *read:* y cerðeu. *cp.* Intro. p. xxxiv, & f.n. 66.
- 43·24 ? *read:* Yscriven Brydein — pryðav briffwn, the script of Prydein—I will sing its chief burden (i.e. its chief items) or: Brud ev brisiwn, her Brut, or history I prized. [Lat. *pell-is*.]
- 43·26 hyt pell, long, afar. ? *read:* hyð-bell, doe-skin, parchment.  
*b.* y gell athreidwn, the room I explored. cell yscriven = the MS. room, the Library, but what Caer had one? There were MSS. at Bassingwerk (1131), Margam (1147), Strata Florida (1164), Strata Marcella (1172), but later than these foundation dates.
- 44·1 ? *read:* yn arðwyrein, in the extreme east (of Prydein), or yn Arðunwen, i.e. at Mold. [shall obtain great wealth].  
*b. read:* Gochawn o'i meðud vo lud gor'veint, by taking it we
- 44·2 cynvreit refers to Tal. being formerly a native of the district. *cp.* n. 44·7; Intro. p. xxx.  
*b.* goðev górych. *see* ii. 120·49. Pughe's cormorant is a mere guess. The description fits the curlew alone. A disturbed curlew on top of Berwyn threatened me like a nesting lapwing, uttering fearsome cries. Finally it perched on a jutting rock, and kept up an incessant "crake crake," the very antithesis of its soft whistle-call of an evening when nearing, or on, the beach. The curlew, being a denizen of the coast & moorland both, is a fitting emblem of O.G., who held the coast, and had now over-run the moorland country between Mold and Buddugre.
- 44·4 treidēt trathamein = ? treid oed talm-eint. *see* ii. 120·51.
- 44·5 The first letter of this line is uncertain—more like *il* than *a*-mein.
- 44·5 Bleið, uð gor-Ilwyd. *Lupus* is asso. in command with Germanus in the *Victoria alleluatica* at Maes Garmon, a mile south of Mold.
- 44·7 arnyn. a scr. er. for *a'n* gwnel, etc. This line confirms *cynvreit*, and the Pulford origin of Tal. *see* n. 44·2, Intro. p. xxx. The date of the poem must be about 1147.
- 44·8 This Caer = *Carmarthen*, which accounts for a copy of lines 8-15 being found in the B.B.C., 46·1-8.
- 44·10 Text of B.B.C. differs from B.T. *compare* the two. ? *read:*  
 Gwaewawr Castell Gwys a ðerIllyssant, (B. 314).  
 or Gwaewawr Rhyn Reinwg, darostyngant.  
 Rhynn = *promontory*. Rheinwg = Dyved, wh. includes Pen-vro, i.e. *Head-land*. *see* Pem. iii. 279; Ll. 502.
- 44·11-12 refer to the expedition against Carm. Castle, wh. Mred. ap Gr. repulsed. B. 312-313. *see* B.B.C., Intro. p. xxvii-viii.

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44'13-15. (see ii. 120'64.) Cadwaladr's castle of Cynvael was taken by his nephews, Kynan and Howel in 1147. B. 315. *Ilech Vaelwy* looks like a cler. er. for *Ilech Ronwy*, whose bold precipitous side dominates the glen of Cynvael, from the Rhaiadr down past Bryn Cyvergyr (on the opposite side). It was in this glen that *Ileu* had *y gerwyn*, (W.B. 104-105). *Ilech Ronwy* still survives as the name of a farm. Cyn : Cen = Cevn. *Mael* is a doublet of *Moel*. The *Cevn Moel* stretches along the Festiniog-Bala road.

*Plaeu yr Eifft*, Plagues of Egypt.

[*wlad rhydid*.

44'17 etuyl . . . dilyn. *Read*: yd wel . . . dilein, rhy<sup>δ</sup>ynessein *wen*-  
44'20 *read*: di'gnawd, an'vwyd, *lean, unfit for food*.

44'21 *Iluosawc* heint, *Ilewnsynt* ffwrn-wyd, *oven*. *ffronoed* for  
fforn-oed = ffwrn-wyd, \**fornēto-*, Lat. *fornus*. *cp. ael-wyd* = hearth.

44'23 *read*: gwychr *gohorged* a weladwyd. *cp.* Lat. *cohortem*.

44'24 cur am *ystyr* = *amyscar* gur, *disease of the bowels*.

b. cy'gnohes *vibnon* = ? *viōyon*, a double pl. of *biw*.

45'1 *deritolyon* : *gweridolion*, *the large intestines*.

45'3 ? *read*: a gwynt *anverth*, oer gor<sup>δ</sup>i'berth, a'r <sup>δ</sup>eil a gwýg.

45'4 *Iloscus* : locust. *blodeu* : ? *blagur* cyv'ýs.

45'5 *diuedlawc* : *divezlawc*. *doniawc* : *domawc*.

45'6 *novus* : *noevus* = *nwyvus*.

45'7 ? *read*: *Degved* meini *coeth roed inni gan Egiptiein* ;

*Yna mabweith*, mwyhav gwynyeith ar blwyv Cynrein.

*Hudynt glydwr*, hwe-chan-mil gwr, pe<sup>δ</sup>yd Evrein.

*Crist Jesu mad*, *dyro i'm rad*, *Cristonig* rein.

*Plwyv Cynrein* = *Pharaoh's 'plebs,' or people*.

*Trawsganu Kynan*, reads more like an eulogy than a satire, but history proves the title correct. The bard is an adherent of the Lord Rhys who, with his brother, had driven the house of Gwyned north of the Dovey. After O.G.'s death the Lord Rhys became the prop of England (Ll. 540), and the justiciar of Deheubarth. B. 330'31. At this time Kynan was lord of Meriony<sup>δ</sup>, etc. see n. 44'13-15; Intro. p. xxv.; Ll. 550.

45'10 *Read*: Cynan, cad <sup>δ</sup>iffred, a ry'loffes ged.

can nid geu i vyged. Gwrth-êl gun trevred . . .

Cynan, the bulwark of battle has gleaned much wealth. So, his was not an empty show. He would move against the lord of a province with a 100 horses, running abreast, in silver trappings—with a 100 green tents, every cover complete in one piece—with a 100 armlets, having five spikes on their rim bands—with a sword, etc. *as in* ii. 93'11.

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- 45·16 Cadellŷng Ystrad = *Vale of Towyn*. Cadell was lord of Carmarthen, & of Crug Dyved = Dryslwyn Castle. B. 316·18; 320·34; 45·17-18. *see* Bruts 321·18, & Lloyd 503. [Intro. p. xxvi.]
- 45·11·18·19. Cadwaladr was driven from his castle of Cynvael (B. 315), held by Morvran, abbot of *Towyn* (M. 249b·44); & also out of Mona: '*gwrthladŷwt Cadwaladyr o ynys Von*'. Mostyn MS. 116, fol. 174b; B. 315; Ll. 490, n. 14.
- 45·20-23 When Aircol (= Cadell, Intro. p. xxvi.) went peregrinating to Rome in 1154 he left his brothers in charge of his realm. Meredyð died, and Rhys was attacked by, amongst others, Reginald, earl of Cornwall, & by Kynan who retired from Dyved 'empty-handed', hence the 'satire.' B. 320·33·34; 321·25-34; 45·22 *eidywet*. *Read*: Dyved. T. Gwyn Jones. [Ll. 510-511.]
- From here forward the Lord Rhys is the hero.*
- 45·24 ? *read*: Myg *cevnderw* Cynan, *cadeu orym·wan*  
a·i lew laiv llydan . . . *Honoured is Cynan's cousin,*  
*who, etc.* as in ii. 93·36. *cevnderw* is now '*cender*,' cousin. The lord Rhys was really *kyryrderw*, second cousin, of Kynan.
- 45·25 *cad yng·wlad Brachan*. ? *read*: Yng·Hantrev Bychan, *in Cantrev Bychan*. *see* B. 320·34; Ll. 506-507.
- 46·1·4 Kynan : Kynran, *the chief*, i.e. the Lord Rhys.
- 46·2 *Read*: nerthiad gwlad lydan, *the support of England heard the talk of all*. 'gwlad lydan' is used for a wide expanse of flat country, like that around Chester, or Gloucester. *cp.* W.B. 38·7, and 'the broad acres of England.' Correct ii. 95·46.
- 46·4 *Read*: ceith ynt ði Gynan. Prof. Loth, and T. Gwyn Jones.
- 46·10 ? *read*: Hu elwid Heu, o lwch aeleu;
- 46·13 ? *read*: Go·wŷned gwas, colovn ðias,
- 46·16 *Read*: a·i vrattâu, a ry·ðarvawd.  
*gwr vei vucheð i bob rhiitheð, a bwyd parawd.*  
*Cyn perissid bell mi brytsid i bericlawd.*  
*Rhy·ðug clawar, nid aeth ðaeear, am yspeidawd.*  
*I wlad briodawr, ni bu vwynvawr, bai o honnad.*  
*O·i groes greuled, maint i goðed, boed i·m i rad.*  
*Gweil Jesse, a ffon Jose, llathr y blodeu.*  
*Mawr wyrth gwyryd, ðy·leinw i vryd o ðuw ðonieiu.*  
*Ev oeð ynad—ynad i·w Dad, Dewin diheu.*  
*Gwr y cyssul i bob uvyl, dywal rac geu.*  
*Ys ev amner daear niver, toeu cynlleith.*  
*Deheu llyð, mal bydevyð, lon lu di·leith.*

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- 47·1 Hy·vyð wrth *eir*, a *dysc* mab Meir, *i voli'r Ion*.  
I hŷarwas, o ðuw treiðas; gŷyr pet gwirion.  
Duw rac·arvaeth, cyvoed *gwynnaeth*, coel gyviawnion  
Lleðei Gaim, o arffedin: rhuð na phoblon. Cp. 3·15.
- 47·5 rex = *brenhin* meibon. *Neued anant . . . y dyniadon*.  
Gwir y rhadant, y gwasporthiant, heb wraðon.  
Dy·werthyðis bob uch bob is, rhag derwyðon.  
Dris ni wyðyn, llarwch welyn, gweled Mabon (= Jesu).
- 47·10 o ethiopia: o *Babilon . . . rex meneifon: brenhin fion*, the  
scr. confusing *Sēon* with *Zion*, and adding the gloss Menei.
- 47·12 Ev ðy·boenes, wallad beues, berchen meibon.
- 47·14 Nilus *avon*. Rhy·ðug Herod, an·w̄yd gynnod . . .  
i Gaer Salem, nid aeth berchen, peues aned.  
Bid adebriad; hubwyv i·th rad, Tuð gorchuðion!  
Tuð g. = *keeper of secrets*, but ? *twr*, or *tad* gorchorðion.
- 47·17 gorchordeon. or. wr. *n. Geni*, more like *m. ? read:*  
yng·eni Crist, dy·ðug *yn dyst* leg engyilion.
- 47·22 anyfel. more like *i* than *l*.
- 48·1 ? *read:* grwydr wrth *avon* Clwyd, *but see* ii. 194·22.
- 48·4 atcor ar henet: ar cor a·r enwet. henet: hēwet.
- 48·5 genethaŷc: go·uythawg = go·wythawg.
- 48·6 ? *read:* A march Gwaredur. *see* W.B. 469·37.
- 48·22 *penvrith* looks like a gloss on 'kath,' *leopard*, said to be  
blazoned on the shield of Richard in the third crusade. The  
lines following suggest: Bum gath ar drin-bren, *I was a leopard*  
*on the battle-guard*, i.e. shield of wood.
- 48·23 Bum pell; bum pen: *bum* gaðr ar yscawl dren:  
Bum gan ran gwara *yn* gweled gorvlwng dra:  
Gres mire morva — Cadwed geneðl ða.  
*I went afar; I was chief; I was puissant over an active force:*  
*I was put under guard, a witness of excessive anger:*  
*Welcome the sight of the marsh — Let it guard my good people.*  
We have here a picture of King Richard in Palestine, in Austria, &  
of his return to Sandwich, wh. 'is surrounded on all sides by a  
considerable extent of low ground.' 'gafyr': gadyr, *rad. caðr*,  
*mod. cadr, mighty. 'golwg': goruluc = gor·vlwng*, is a natural  
mistake after 'gwelet'. *Correct* ii. 198·71-74.
- \*\* Page 48 ends a quire, and the first leaf of the next quire is  
missing. *see diagram on p. 81.* 'Kyneilwad,' the catch-  
word suggests a calling together of men for the Crusades.  
*The next folio contains the end of an elegy to Richard.*
- 51·1 deu tec = Richard, and his brother John.

- 51·8 Richard, at the siege of Chaluz, was shot fatally in the breast.
- 51·10-21 *These lines, which are manifest interpolations, deal with the story of Alexander. Compare Plutarch's Life of A.*
- 51·9 hael = *generosus, noble. cp. nn. 9·7, 19·2. ? haer, irresistible.*
- 52·4 Digonfynt. abnormally formed. *gwa/c.* The rubricator closed the MS. before the big capital A on the opposite page was dry, thus causing the *a* and most of *f* to adhere to it, and peel off.
- 52·9 ? *read:* Gwen Veir vab-was, madws weled.
- 52·10 *reen.* a boggled letter. 52·15 ? *read:* Rhy-ðyrchavawd.
- 52·18 ? *read:* Rhyveð na chriawr a adev nev i lawr.
- 52·20 ? *read:* oed wledig mygrðawn, hevelys Garmawn.
- 52·22 ? *read:* *i erchi* celvyðyd. A geis gelvyðyd, bit, etc.
- 53·4 *Read:* mawr enwereist . . . drwy y toniar (ton+dyar).
- 53·6 *Read:* am y vor-drost . . . newyð i var.
- 53·8 *Read:* Heul o dwyrein hyd o'llewein y buð ðaear.
- 53·13 it y kery. *read:* ti a'm ceryð, *thou lovest me.*
- 53·15 Ni pherir *bar* ni byð escar:
- 53·17 Honeb gelvyð, *an ingenious dogma.*
- 53·18 Ni bu ang'wael roði Isrâel . . . niver *gwledyð*, '20.
- 53·21 *gadeu* : *gadoed*. '22 doethant ðaear . . . *yn'ihenyð.*
- 53·24 *mab* : *mad* dëyrnon = *King Richard.* see n. 34·15.
- 53·25 *Jago veibon* = *sons of Owain Gwyned.* see Intro. *xx.*
- 54·2 ? *read:* drwg i gynhyð. 'gussyl' does not rhyme.
- 54·3 ? *read:* A'r sêr a's hoyw, yn awyr loyw, etc.  
*b. ? read:* Heulwen a gël ađwyn niver rhag eu gwyllyð.
- 54·5 *torvoed* : *torven*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *torvennu*, to crowd together.  
*b. ? read:* *Cyrchent* ðalen, a dillfaden, veðei geryð. cp. *Gen.* 3·7.
- 54·7 *Gwledig* cwð *v*yð, cwð dirperyð . . .
- 54·9 *goreileirw* : *goreilw*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *goralw.*
- 54·11 ? *read:* *plwyr* Niniven bu or'lawen. *kiwdawt* = a gloss on
- 54·15 *ðvym.* Or. wr. *6* or *b.* *Read:* *dðyn.* [*plwyr.*]
- 54·16 This poem deals with the Crusading expedition of Richard to Palestine, and his imprisonment on his return journey. Caer Sidi is a rocky eminence, rising 116 feet above Joppa's level surroundings. The two extremities of its dangerous beach converge, & the harbour is formed by low, and partly sunken rocks, which make the sea seem alive—its swirls, *sidi*, being caused according to the mythus by serpents, or dragons, (*preideu annwrn*,) to which Andromeda was exposed, enchained to a rock

- here. Josephus declares that her chains were still to be seen in his day. 'Jaffa is beautiful when viewed from the sea, beautiful also in its surroundings.' It was a door 'to a region of rich soil, where fruit and viticulture flourished'. . . . the 'dangerous character of the haven of Joppa was accounted for in olden times by the presence of a dragon, just as the *tawny fountain* near Joppa was thought to derive its hue from the blood of the monster slain by Perseus.' see *Encyclopedia Biblica & Classical Dict'ies*.
- 54:18-24 See Sir John Rhys's *Celtic Folklore*, p.679; and n. 34:9,  
54:19 *ebostol* : *orchestol*. see ii. 126:4. [supra.
- 54:20 ? *read*: er cadwyn drom vras, cyvrglas Ketwi, because of the heavy large-linked chain of Kêtd's own close.. The Nereid Kêtd was honoured on the Phoenician coast and, if Ketwi = Kêtd, her very home was, app., Joppa harbour. But ? Ketwi, a metath. of kewti = cewri. see ii. 126:6.
- 54:22 'tost yt *geni*' might refer to Richard in Austria, but see ii. 126:7.
- 54:24, 55:8 Neut wyv : (*cp.* mydwyv). ? *read*: glod (*f.*) geinber cerd . . . but *cp.* Gochawn gyrð *ceinmyn*, A. 27:12. see ii. 126:11.
- 54:25 *cerd*. Begun as *b* or *ó*.
- 54:26 *pedyr ychwelyt* = ? *ped rymchwelyd*, but see ii. 126:12.
- 54:26 'Yng-hynneir o'r peir pan leverid, *my first word came out of the cauldron when it was spoken*. *Cp.* 'y mam, my mother, W.B. 118:25. ? *read*: yng-hyweir oed y peir pan verwid, complete, or fully prepared, was the cauldron when it boiled.
- 55:3 *Read*: vwyd llwvr-ðyn, or vwyd i adyn.
- 55:6 *uffern* = the annwyn of 54:21. Before hell's mouth lamps were burning. This implies that Joppa harbour was lighted in some way at the entrance, or from its rock.
- 55:8 *veddyd* and *vedid* are of the same mood, tense, person, and meaning. Joppa was taken, *vedid*, by Richard. ? *wedwid*.
- 55:10 *Read*: yng-Haer bedryvan, bann bybyrðor; ii. 127:24.  
*echwyð ac echrys gymyscator*, sunset and shuddering fear come together, because of the dangers there.
- 55:11 Gwin gloew y gwirawd, rhadawd corð-gor, sparkling wine is the liquor, wh. the folk of the place give freely. see n. 54:16.
- 55:14 *lawyr* : ? *fawyr* = ffavr, favour. Sir J.R. takes *lawyr* to be the Lat. *laurus*, a laurel tree. see M. 143a; llwyr, M. 212b. *llen*, a lake = a gloss on llywiadur, 'Governor' of Tiberias. For *llen*. ? *read*: clavr, leprous, as a term of contempt, but cp. l. 19.
- 55:14 *Caer Wydyr*. Near the sandy mouth of the river Beleus was Akka, or Acre, far-famed for the manufacture of glass.

B. T.

Though ill, Rich. had himself carried to the trenches, and used his arblast against the Mahomedans on the ramparts—*tri ugein canhwr a seiv ar y mur*. 55·15. When Rich. took Acre, the *Ochren* of 56·4, the Ilyn Lywiadur, Saladin, slew the Christian prisoners at Tiberias. The plain of Akka holds much water. The Belesu, rising in a marsh, becomes in 5 miles a considerable river. This marsh has been identified with Pliny's *Candēvia*, whence our Doleu *Devwy*, 55·21, and Caer *Gandwy* of l.25. see Enclopedia Biblica.

55·19·26 *Ilæs eu cylchwy . . . eu gohen, slack on their round . . . in their command*, a reference to the King of France and others who did not support Rich., because of their jealousy. see Y.P. p.114.

56·5 *Gwiðanhor*. One of the townships of Vienna is named *Wieden*. Rich. was caught outside Vienna, but whether or not it was in the township of Wieden I have no books to verify. cp. *Vējentes*.

56·6 ? read: *A'i un uvel tan trwr a than amgor?* cp. ii. 128·52.

56·9 ? read: *Yscar ni wyðeint ðeweint a gwawr;*

*Yn nev hynt ni welynt pwy a'u nawð;*

*py bla ry'ðivir, py dir a blawð.* see ii. 128·55.

*They do not perceive the dispersion of night in the dawn;*

*Nor see, in the Crusade, who it is that protects them—*

*what plague will be destroyed, what land he will smite.*

Sir John Rhys has translated this poem in his Preface, p. xxv., to *le Morte d'Arthur*. (Everyman's). The poem, we are told, belongs "to the realm of twilight and darkness," to wh. his translation may also be assigned.

56·14 to 57. *Owein ap Kadwgan of Powys accepts the King's commission to lead an expedition against Gr. ap Rhys, and is slain by the King's own party, viz. by Gilbert of Pembroke, in revenge for the ravishment of Nest, his wife.* see n. 39·26.

56·14 *Gwledig* is an epithet usually applied only to persons exercising sovereign power. Florence of Worcester calls Owein, 'King of the Welsh.' Have we here a reflection of that description? B. calls O. *tywysog llu*, 300·34; see n. 40·2.

56·19 *ni noðes na mæs na choedyð, neither field nor wood afforded shelter.* B. 301·9-20.

56·22 ? read: *gwedy brad bore-gad, briw gigyð, after the treachery of the morning's battle (I saw) mangled remains.*

56·23 *Gweleis trwrwf=I saw thunder!* Read: *torov=torv.* see ii. 158·13; Bruts 301·34—302.

56·24 ? read: *Yn amwyn Ystrad gwyn, or Yn diffred Gwen ystred.* Mr. Timothy Lewis has compared *gwyn* with 'Ir. *fian*, war.' see nn. 1·28, 75·6. *Fian* is also rendered *hero* in Cormac's Glossary.

**B.T.**

- Gwen ystrad*, therefore, = *War*, or *Warrior's dale* (commemorative of the death of O. ap Kad.), = the *Estrat Brunus* of An. Cambrie, Ao. 1116. On the banks of the Cothi, above its inflow into the Towy, we have, *a.* *Ilwch Gwyn* (the *Ilwch Ewin* of the *Kulhwch* story; and the *Ilwch Gwin* of *Drutwas ap Tryffin's adar*); *b.* *Crych Gwyn*; *c.* *Ynys Wen*; *d.* *Cwm Gwyn*; *e.* *Velin Wen* [-*Ystrad*?], half way between *Cothi-bridge* and *Aber Gwili*. The name *Ystrad* survives on the *Carm.* side of the *Cothi*, extending along the *Towy*. see B. 301-302; cp. *Gwen-vynyð*, 75·21.
- 56·25 *gofur hag* : *go·vurthawr*, feeble resistance, or thrustings. cp. *Silvan Evans* s.v. *burth*. The *h* of *hag* is against ii. 158·16.
- 56·26 *yn drws ryt* : *tŷr*, at the portal of the castles. cp. 'ereill yn keissaw amðiffyn or cestyll nessaf.' B. 301·18.
- 57·1 *unyn yn·hanc*. cp. 'gwnaethant heðwch' at *Carm.* B. 301·26.
- 57·4 *GO·speithic go·spylat* = *repetn. speithic spylat* = *antcpn. read: goscorthic pystylat.* see ii. 158·23.
- 57·7 *reget* : *rygas*. O. ap Kad. was not a prince of *Reget*, but of *Powys*. *Urien*, 57·8, is used for *Owein* because of *cynghaneð*.
- 57·8 *amwyth ae*. Inadmissible construction. Besides, in war, folk usually fight their foes. see ii. 158·29.
- 57·9 *yn llech wen galystem y ðytheint*, metath. of *ystem gal·wytheint. ystem* : *ycfein* : *yc(ē)fein* = *ynghenvein galwytheint. cp. Pedwar meib ar hugein ynghenvein Lywarch— gwyr glew galwytheint:*
- Cyll eu dyvod glod tra meint.* P. 12·9-10.  
*There (were) 24 youths in the company of Llywarch (ap Trahaearn of Arwystli, B. 301·2)—brave men full of the wrath of war: their expedition lost them no end of fame.* Tal.'s *Llech wen* is the *Llech echemeint* of the *Triads* (R.B. i. 300·4, 306·16), wh. shows how ignorantly the *Triads* were put together. *llech Wen* = ? *Rock camp*, on the bank of the *Cothi*. *ec·hemeint* = *eng·henveint.*  
*b. llafyn* : *llawen* = *llawen.* [see ii. 158·32.
- 57·11 *eurowyn* = ? *ē uro wen* = *yn Vro wen* (= ? *Gwen-ystrad*), but
- 57·11 *yny vallōyf . . . vrien.* mistakenly appended here.
- 57·14 ? *read:* *Urien, rhi'r Echwyð.* cp. *uð yr Echwyð*, 58·2; *draig wen olléwin*, M. 150a·8, = *Owein G.*, whose son, *Rhodri*, is called *Gollewin wledig*, M. 146b.
- 57·23 *eimōnc* : *orulōnc* = *gor·vlwng.* cp. *Table of Scr. Errors.*
- 57·25 *clod ior, angor gwlad, the fame of the ruler is the anchor of the country.* cp. ii. 76·28.
- 58·1 *gōnyeith.* ? a metath. of *gōynneith*, wh. would be the true spelling, if from *\*vindecta.* see nn. 1·23, 56·24.

B.T.



- 58·3-4 A reference to the Earl of Essex throwing down the royal standard, and fleeing from the field of battle at Coleshill.
- 58·10 Yny vallwv, etc. see ii. 112·60-63.
- 58·15 ryfeð : ? ryffeð. see ii. 106·8. 58·22 rieu ygmis : en ri i wys.
- 59·1 ILwyvenyð vann ac eirch achlan yn un tirran, *Llwyvenyð's high ground, and well-cleared spaces extend continuously together.* eirch = pl. of erch, wh. we have in *Plan-erch*; trigan, *lie together*, ? metath. of tirgan : tircan = tirran, 3 pl. pres. Ind. of tirraw. The Rev. J. Puleston Jones, when told the boundaries of ILwyvenyð (Intro. xx.), made the interesting comment that peculiarities of dialect mark the said area to this day.
- 59·2 ? read: Mawr a bychan Taliessin gan, a thi a'i diðan.  
ys ti'r goreu, o'r a gogleu, yng'wrhydreu.  
*Gwalchmei*, M. 143a·22·36; & *Kynðelw*, M. 152a·33, 160b·48, in a similar manner, mention themselves in their poems.
- 59·8-9 Rhyme and metre defective. see ii. 110·5-10.
- 59·10 ? read: elhid pawb aelwyd . . . a'i varch y danaw.
- 59·17 ang'wr weðwei i wraig. A reference to the demand of the Ch. that O.G. should put away Cristin, his wife. see Intro. xxiv.
- 59·18 am ÿs . . . myn-yc gylt-ðn, metath. for *gyltyc* for *gylleic*.
- 59·20 kymaran : kymein. [see ii. 110·30  
b. Tauaθ = ? *Tawaw*, wh. would fittingly end what has gone before, and bridge the change of subject that follows; but the rest of the sentence implies a verb in 2 s. imperative. However *draws* looks like an antcpn. of *trws-t*. Tradition & the Pedigrees associate *Gwrust* with 'Urien' & O.G. see *Welsh Saints*, iii. 150, iv. 369, & *Lewis Top. Dicty.* s. v. IL. Rwest.
- 59·22 dugyn : dygynn, 3 s. pres. Ind. of dygynnu, *to rise greatly*; or ? sugn-dynn = (*the sea's*) *withdrawing roar*. cp. ii. 110·37.
- 60·3 gorgoryawg : Gor Geryawg : read: yng'oror Geriawg.
- 60·7·22 a rac gweith *Argoed Llwyvein*. Locality and metre both wrong. The poem refers to the Berwyn-Ceiriog conflict of 1165, when all the Welsh princes, *cynreïn*, joined forces against Henry II. see B. 324. Read: Ac rhag gweith *cynreïn*, *because of the action of the princes* . . . Correct title into 'Gwaith *Cynreïn* = *The action of the Princes*,' ii. 88, & 90·20.
- 60·11 O Argoed hyd ar vynyð. While going from Rhyd y Croeseu to 'ar vynyð' I overtook a native, who had knowledge of even the field names about 'ar vynyð,' but he had never heard of 'Arvynyð' as a place-name. see Intro. xxxvii, f.n. 71.  
b. eiryos. ? for eirias, but see ii. 88·6. Cyngthaneð suggests *eruid*, encounter; or 'aros ni cheffid hyd yr un dyð.'

B.T.

- 60·18 *am gerenhyð*, *beyond* i.e. *except* for friendship.
- 61·4 *gowy gwyn gwylein*. Note reptns. ? *read: go'gwŷdyn yn gelein*. *see* ii.82·5.
- 61·8 *Yny*, for *ni*. Tal. scribe mostly writes *hyny* for *oni*, as in l.9.
- 61·11 *ny (bu) gynnwys : gŷriuðys = ni gymrið-ðys*. *see* ii.82-11-15.  
In '1150' Madog ap Meredyð, prince of Powys, with the help of troops received from Ranulf of Chester met O.G. in eastern Llwyvenyð, and was defeated. B.316·27-30; Ll.494.
- b. Hyveið*, the bold one = O.G. What follows refers to the conflicts of 1146-1165. *gododin : got(o)din = gozðin*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *gorðinaw*, *to drive forward*.
- 61·14 *Gwyden* = ? Wepre brook, the stream of Argoed, in contrast with Llwyven, the stream of Coed Llwyvenyð.
- b. Gweles* Lwyvenyð, i.e. O.G. *venit, vidit, vincit*.
- 61·15 *Read: yn ðioed cynheil yn eil mehyn, forthwith he holds (Flint shire) as a second ? territory*. *see* n.73·3. correct ii.84·22.
- 61·16 *Rhyd Alclut*, i.e. Aldford in Cheshire. This implies that the expedition of 1146 did cross the Dee at Rhyd Reon. *see* Intro. xviii., *xx*; n.34·1. Mr. Q. suggests that the *al* of Alclut, and the *ald* of Aldford may be the same. In any case it can have nothing in common with the Scottish Alclyde, for the level country round Aldford has nothing like the *alt-* of Dumbarton. Correct the *ar Glwyd* of ii.84·22 into *Al Clud*.
- 61·17 *brebyn* suggests Berwyn, but it should rhyme with *hir*. ii.84.
- 61·18 *Cynghaned suggests: Cād ym·Horth Aber oer gyvranc ðir, or Cād yn Aber nant gyvranc oed ðir—briwed mor gludven. There was at Porth Aber a sad fatal event—the sea-raft was broken.* Porth Aber is near Moelvre. Is this the Aber-Strech of the voters' list? *Strech = Ystrych*. *cp.* Cevn yr ystrych (= ? 'Cevn Restyr' of the Bruts), near Carmarthen.
- 61·19 *Read: Yng·weith Pen Coed, in the action of Pencoed.* There is a place of this name on the coast in the parish of Llan Vihangel Mathavarn eithav.
- b. Cun = Henry fitz Henry, son of Nest, who lost his life between Pen Coed and Moelvre in 1157. cp. nn.29·21·25.*
- 61·20 *Read: Adveil wna yna wŷn goruchyd, cyd mynn Sais Degeingl; i hedyl wthrid o ledruð gyvranc llanc yn Atryd. Thereupon the lust of supremacy dies down, though the Saxon insists on having Tegeingl, whose people had been driven out in consequence of the lad's gory enterprise at Aldford, in 1146.*

B.T.

- Llanc* = Rhun ap O.G. The *ac Wlph* of the text is an interesting gloss, unless we read: o ledruð gyvranc *Ranwlf yn Rhyd*—the Rhyd being either R. Reon, or R. Alclut. see n. 34.1.
- 61.23 ? read: Prydein ben-berchen *hoenlawn yd vyð*:  
 Nid ymðwg dillad na glas *aesawr*,  
 na chalch ehöeg wyg mor, *neu lawr*;  
 Newd erdyd vorðwyd dros veirch *Vaelawr*  
 o genedl *Voelyrch*. *Er mor reidawl*, etc.  
*Prydein's over-lord* (O.G.) is ever blithesome: he bears nor mail, nor shields of blue, nor armour coloured like sea-weed or grass; . . . as in ii. 85.35. [‘ar-west,’ a string, band.]
- 62.2 *gwest* survives still in the cpds. ‘pen-wast,’ a halter; and
- 62.5 Neu vi erthycheis yn eis rhag hwÿð, *now, I breathed hard against my side*, i.e. *I heard with pride*. In other words the bard was in sympathy with the Saxon. If this line is as it was or. wr. there must be a lacuna here, but see ii. 84.43.
- 62.7 *yn ymðulliaw* is metrically defective. see ii. 84.45.  
*Yspeil Taliesin deals with Henry's expeditions to Wales in 1157, 1165, and his troubles with his sons.*
- 62.17 Eg : 'yng = (v) yng'wrhyd. see n. 54.26.
- 62.19 Pob an-wÿl ni ðy-wÿl i neges, *the very shy will not see his duty*. But see ii. 112.4.
- 62.22 *llyw can draeth*, a reference to H.'s expedition in 1157.
- 62.24 Gwyrth vy nuð . . . pen mäon, i.e. O.G.
- 62.25 ? read: preiff lwyvein, onöyð rein yw i arveu. see ii. 114.13; Girald. Cam., 371. If ‘onhyt’ is for ‘onöyð,’ ‘pren’ is tautological; but *ash-tree* = ‘pren onnen.’
- 63.2 ? read: Gor Geriawg—gor-livawg, gor-lavar. cp. ii. 114.17.
- 63.3 *goria-ga*, antcpn. of *gorðwyre*. Read: *gorian're*. cp. Lat. ‘qua're,’ wh. shows that the noun *res* was subordinated in Lat. speech, just as in English *thing* is subordinated in ‘some-thing.’ see Prof. W. M. Lindsay's Hist. Lat. Gram. This Lat. *re-s* occurs in many W. words, such as *ach're*, *adar're*, *bic're*, *can're*, *coch're*, *gweryd're*, *holl're*, *pel're*, *tan're*, *yst're*. 63.4 *oth*. or.
- 63.5 ? read: anheðaðt, diffreidaðt. see ii. 114.22. [wr. n.]
- 63.7 *ysllyned* = association. ? *ysclyniad*, ravaging.
- 63.9 ? read: mal cyrchen cyvrin gwern a gweithen, *as they are advancing there is skirmishing in the alder copses, that beset their progress*. cp. ii. 114.28. K(a)thyl. ? metathesis for *Kylth*—i.e. *Kyrch*(ent). *Kyv-liú*, earlier ‘*kyvliu*’ : *kyvrin*.
- 63.10 ? read: *moryawr*, i.e. *mawr-gawr*, a hero.

B. T.

- 63·11 'echang' suggests a scribal error for etheling, Welsh, *edlin*.  
*ryt gôaŕ*. ? a metath. of *gôdricawr*. see ii. 114·30.  
*b.* rŷf(ya)dur a dyaŕ. The internal rhyme, metre, and context suggest 'a rhwyveu dŷraŕiawr.
- 63·13 ym powys . . . yn deuŷy. The scr. has been mentally interpreting his text, and glossing instead of following it. For *ym powys* read *towyssei*; and for 'yn deuŷy' read 'ev ðenŷy.' The scr. is, app., thinking of Doleu Devwy, 55·21.
- 63·15 ađunswn. Internal rhyme & sense requires ađunyđ, 2 s.  
*b.* tut ynŷeil. tud ynial = a wild district, a thing beloved of Taliesin: 'tud yn Ia1' = a place in Yale, wh. had belonged to Powys. Did Tal. wish to return as lord of a district where once he had served as a slave? The internal rhyme requires *yeil* = ? an adj., meaning *cultivated*. see ii. 114·37.
- 63·21 ? read: Ac os y dygwyđ i luiv rhag Gwen  
 ev gwnelhid beirđion byd yn llawen.  
*And were his glaive to break against Gwen,*  
*the world's bards would rejoice.*  
*The Elegy of Rhun son of Owein Gwyned, who died in 1146.*  
*Metre and text are very corrupt.*
- 63·25 rychanant rychwynant should be 1 s. see 64·3.  
*b.* Gwrthodes go'gyffres Welyđ-on, he checked, he made uncomfortable the men of Gwelyđ = Chester: metrically *th* requires an answering explosive (*ff*). Correct 78·3, 79·3. see n. 69·12.
- 64·1 lliaws Run a Nud a Nwython. In the Kulhwch story Gwyn ap Nuđ kills Run ap Nwython, wh. may account for the association of the names here. Kynđel sings of 'Eurgorv torv teyrnas Nwython,' M. 151a; and calls Cadwallon  
 'Gwr eil Vleiđ, gwreiđ gwrhyd Nwython,' the fosterling of *Lupus*, the source of the valour of *N.*, M. 160b. ? read:  
 lliaws alaryn am Run vab Nwython; but see ii. 64·4.
- 64·2 Ni or-uchav geir beirđ i overthon, the bards testimony cannot over-exalt his fine gifts.
- 64·5 ec: or newic, (Lat. *novic-ius*,) = a new land. ? or newic = a-new.
- 64·6 ny ðiffyc . . . ? read: neu'r ðiffyg, &c. see ii. 80·12.
- 64·7 ađyđ. Or. wr. n. see Fac. Read: ađyđth. [= O.G.]
- 64·7 teyrneđ (pl.), but 'yn y vyw' is s. Read: *ri*, or *uđ* Gwyned
- 64·8 *deubyđ*, a gloss on *henyw*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *hanvod*.
- 64·9 Ni ðigonont hoffed; by buchynt, they may not satisfy their affection, (for) they hankered after . . . The *cynghaneđ* is defective.  
 read: ? ni ðigawn hoffed ðawn a buchynt. see ii. 80-81·15.

B.T.

- 64·10 tra Phrydeîn : Pryden. The country eastward of the Wepre brook was 'beyond' Prydeîn, Pryden, or Prydyn—the spelling, in the earlier poetry, depends on the agencies of cynghaneð.
- 64·12 aruaðr. ? n. ? read: a rytharv lawr ac arv ryvarnher.
- 64·13 ? read: a'm eneinad yng'kywlad ar Elved (*when they hear*) of the anointing in the country bordering on Elmet. Elmet survives in West Riding place-names on the Cheshire border. Rybarn app. suggested ygnad, wh. Rhun never was. cp. ii. 80.
- b. ? read: ni'd iangwr di-law ðaw yn'aered. iang = ? i'vanc + gwr.
- c. d\*ilað . . . E\*eichaðg. \* = erasures.
- 64·16 read: nac i'm uð nac i'ch uð dar'wetter, *neither to my chief, nor to yours, is much spoken*. We cannot construe 'neut . . . nac'. see n. 7·19. cp. ii. 80·27. [see ii. 80·31
- 64·18 chwec-hach it gynan : Hweccach itað genau = iðaw genað.
- 64·19 teyrneð. Or. wr. 2. MS. = teyrneð. see Facsimile.
- 64·20 in prose = Mal y mág heul hav huenyð, velly y mág með soneð gan mwyhav. Ys cenhedyð gân ðoeth y'gan goeth lu eillassav.
- 64·22 ? read: Bint ðerwyð vydevyð it bryd hâv. The forms bydevin 47·1, and bydevi are scr. errors. Correct ii. 80·37, and see n. 46·16. The honey of the oak-swarms was deemed the best.
- 64·23 ? read: Pryd mab llëenawg am ffrawd buarth, *the bard will sing of the agitation of the camp*. lliawc : ffrawt, i.e. ffrawd. Correct ii. 80·38.
- b. Hamgwaðl. a is faint. 'gönnögöres' is one word in MS.
- 64·25 ? read: heb wall gwarth, *without the reproach of failure*.
- 64·26 nyt : n(amyn yng'h)yd. amescut : am'yscw(y)d. y'gab : y'gan; or Namyn amyscwydant gant y gywlat. cp. ii. 82.
- 65·2 march-trust. ? a gloss on carnial.
- b. Moryal. I have found this word only here, in B.B.C. 63·5, and in the echo of older things in P. 4·14, 16·31. Edw. Lhwyd records a Bryn Morial N.E. of Oswestry. It apparently means the *Greater Yale* = the Maelors.
- 65·3 ? read: o Gaer Glut hyd yn'hut Kaer Garawc, *from Aldford to the territory of Caer Garawc*, i.e. to the banks of the Conwy. Correct Clwyd into Clud in ii. 82·49.
- 65·4 tir pen'prys. Prys : prysc, *brushwood*, enters into place names all over Wales, and the border country, as in Prees-gwyn, Pen prys in ILanvwrog, Pen prysc in IL. y byther, Tre-brys in Bettws Ivan. Here, it may be merely descriptive of a district.

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- 65·6-23 *This appears to be the first song of Taliesin to O.G. It has a note reminiscent of the song of the Wind, and of the Festival.*
- 65·9 *nyt . . nyt ny . . ny.* The italicised negatives destroy the sense. ? *read: ys mawr ym dawr byth . . . ys âv attadunt, ganthunt y byðav.* see ii. 94·9.
- 65·10 *Read: ni chyrchav Ogleð, I will not go to Gogleð.* Correct ii. 94·13. Tal. was, app., at or near Basingwerk, then under the sway of O.G., but Gogleð, i.e. Ches. was still under its earl.
- 65·11 Gaulish *magos* yields Nom. *ma*, Gen. *mei*, N. pl., *mei* in Welsh.
- 65·16 Teyrneð *pob ieith*, it oïl yð ynt geith. Norman, Flemish, Saxon, Northmen, Irish are included here. *cp.* B. 321·26; ceith,
- 65·17 *ragot, on thy account.* see ii. 96·31. [n. 46·4.
- 65·18 *helu : dyliv. henón : hendrwm.* see ii. 96·34.
- 65·20 a gaffaf suggested by 'meint'; context requires 'a garav.'
- 65·21 *canant : ? tannant, scatter;* but see ii. 97·43.
- 65·24 . . . *Marwnat Erov. This poem is not an elegy, marwnad, but a paean of rejoicing over the submission of John to the Pope, and at the removal of the interdict.* B. 344·33, 349·14.
- 65·26, 66·6 *Ercw(lff)*, a sc. er. for *Erov = Heroð*, the true W. form of Herod = John here. *cp.* n. 66·4, and see 47·11·14.
- 66·1 *Read: ymordei i yscwyd arnað a dorrid.* see B. 349·16-25; Ll. 639.
- 66·4 *Ercwlf : Ercwlf, i.e. Hercules.* The *f*, and *ff* are misreadings of *f*. John sent a fruitless embassy to Morocco, hence the reference to the cols. of Hercules. *cp.* B. 349·3. *beidei ; or. wr. i.*
- 66·5 *Read: Nid aeth neb i'r nev (because of the interdict) hyd i wrhûd ev.* The 'hyd yð aeth (reptn.) ev,' accounts for the rubricator's *marwnad*. Correct ii. 142·18.
- 66·7 *yn vndaðt : guyndaðt, blessedness.* [B. 349·8.
- 66·9 *Croget yn Lloeger . . wr arderchawc . . Madawc ap Maelgwn.*
- 66·10 *Bu d(i)nas edryffed : oed ðas enryfed o gamp a chyrðed, minstrelsy. cymðed : ? cyruðed : cyrvved : cyrðed, but see ii. 138.*
- 66·11 *Read: o'i lawr . . for (or away from) his country he became a hostage.* Correct ii. 138·6, 139·6.
- 66·13 ? *read: Tristid anwogawn wnaeth Erov greulawn.* *cp.* ii. 138·9.
- 66·15 *Read: cysteg ar y byd am vedyð ar gryd, the world is afflicted because of the instability of baptism.* see B. 344·33; Ll. 619.
- 66·18 . . . *History in this poem is clear and authentic. It tells of the 'spreading flood' of discontent at the lawless tyranny of John = Corroi. [Bláthnat intrigued with Cuchulinn, who killed her husband Cûroi (Corroi)]. Ll'n ap Jor. figures as Cocholyn*

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- at 67·5. The only analogy app. is this: Ll'n helped to smash John's *power*, though he was his son-in-law, *daw*. John had been declared 'King of Ireland' in 1177 and sent thither in 1188. 'Marónaδt' (l. 24) shows that 'Marónat' is wrong; ? *read*: *Marthaδt*.  
 Sir John Rhys has published a romantic translation of this poem in Arch. Camb. for January 1892, p. 67; and his friend, Prof. Kuno Meyer, dates the poem "from the ninth century."! Cym. Trans. 1895-96, p. 71.
- 66·18·24 Dy'ffynhawn . . . *dy* δaw, reptn. for 'i δaw'. *cp.* l. 26, *dy* Ilyr, for 'y Ilyr. The large initial *D* overlays the *y* in Dy'ffynhaδn.
- 66·22 Mab Dairi [= mab Harri, *i.e.* John] δalei lyw y Deheu = Rhys Gryg. B. 349·28, 351·11. ar'vor, *maritime*, is a gloss on *Deheu*.
- 66·24 dybreu : Deheu, the scribal *br* being a reptn. from dybrys. Sir John Rhys equates *dybreu* with *Dover*.
- 66·25 to 67·2, 'dyvrys Deheu . . . myned trevyδ,' refer to the *dir-vawr lu* that Ilwelyn led to S.W. *see* B. 354·11 to 355·6.
- 67·1 gŵr a werescyn [gylchyn Deheu] māvr y varanres . . . *see* ii. 144·15.
- 67·3 a[eth]ant wy fratres vre (? *vrodyr vro*) Wynionyδ. *see* B. 355. Gwynionyδ *Castle* is on Cod-Vδl, above Ll. Dyssul.
- b.* Tra vu vuδug're vore δug awr, *while there was a victory, one morning news was brought* . . . 're, *see* n. 63·3; *cp.* ii. 144·18.
- 67·7. Gŵyn. Or. wr. *V* or *Y*.
- 67·9-17 *The Harrying of the coast-line.* 'dy·lan' is here, *app.*, neither a personal, nor a place-name. John's 'great onslaught on Ll'n resolved itself into an order to the fleet assembled at Chester to sail around the North-Welsh coast, & inflict as much damage
- 67·10 swynas. *cp.* dŵr swyn, *holy water.* [as possible. Ll. 639.
- 67·12 Gwrthriv Gwas Traeth, gwenwyn a wnaeth—gweith gwythloneδ. Gwanat dy·lan, adwythig lan, dreisyn yn hydrweδ. Torv Iwerδon, a thorv Vanaw, δy·daw Ogleδ. *The hostile force of the Comes Litoris roused discontent—the fruit of evil passion. The coastline was pierced, and the harassed sea-board pillaged ruthlessly. A crew from Ireland and a crew from Man set sail to Gogleδ, i.e. Chester.* Ll. 639. Correct ii. 140 & 141·10-19.
- 67·13 gŵythloneδ. Or. wr. *ŷ*, but altd. by scribe.
- 67·14 Iwerδon. Or. writing faint but legible, despite the retracing.
- 67·15 torv Prydein (B. 319·22-34) yn 'petwareδ' : yn peiranneδ. *see* B. 350·14-19, and ii. 140·22.
- Elegy to Owein Gwyned.*
- 67·18 *ap Urien* does not occur elsewhere in Tal. The *ap* is unintelligible here. Urien might be a gloss on Owein. Cynghaneδ and metre make both impossible.

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- 67·18 *ren* antcpn. of *reid*. Read: *ner*=bp. of Bangor. *see* Intro. *xxiv-v*, & n.69·9. *Ren*, i.e. *rēen* is a dissyllable always.
- 67·19 *ae* *cuð* *tom* *clas*. O.G.'s tomb is within Bangor Cathedral.  
*b.* *góbbŷllit*. or. wr. 6; Read: *o*.
- 67·20 Tal. calls O. *the life-blood of poetry*; & Kynðel sings:  
Am Owein Gwyneð yd gwynant . . .  
*câr cerdeu cerðorion ramant*. M. 151-53.
- 67·21 *escyll*; *estil* > Lat. *hastil*-a, a javelin.
- 67·23 *geveilat*: *Geveilaðc*. *eissylut*: *eissylaut*, a *scr. er.* for *eisora*wd. *see* ii.125·10. *cp.* 46·7.
- 67·24 *pan* *laðawd*. *llað*=to beat, drive hard, to kill.
- 67·26 ? *read*: *A'r rhei ni fföynt haeach oeð ynzyttach an'bareid*,  
*were foolisher derring-dos*. *cp.* ii.124·16.
- 68·3 *Kyt as cronnei mal caled*, *tho' he hoarded like a skin-flint*.  
*The Island Dread refers to the conflict between Rhodri,*  
*David, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, 1193-97.*
- 68·7-9 *y'Menei ðor . . . rewinetor*. For the triumph of Ll'n at the passage of the Menei, and the ruin of David, *see* Ll. 589 and f.nn.  
*b.* *Ileweis* win . . . *gan vrawd escor*. ? a reference to the new year's feast of 1174 (*see* 33·19; Intro. *xxv*). David was *uterine* brother to Rhodri. If Tal. wrote this poem he was alive in 1197, which is disputable. *see* n.42·6. The metre is too late for Tal.
- 68·9·22 *Tristlawn . . . rhychitor*. Rhodri d. 1195; Gr., abbot of Strata Marcella, d. 1196; Lord Rhys in 1197; and O. Keveliog in 1198. The stanza following points to the *Lord Rhys* as the person meant. *cp.* B. 340. The *adon* of l. 11 is Gr. ap Kynan ap O. G. *see* n.68·19. *cp.* Hebrew *ādōn*, *Addan*, *Addon* & *Iddo*. Does 'aedon' occur outside this poem? [*see* 19.
- 68·11 *gwlad* *Gwydion*=country between *Gwrvei* and the *ILyvni*.
- 68·12 *Gwenwyn, Plague*. In 1197 'bu *dirvawr dymhestl o varwol*-*aeth ar hyt Ynys Prydein . . . ymðangosses Atropos . . . dwywes . . . wenwynic nerthoed*. B. 339·26-31.
- 68·13 *pennoeth* *meinoeth*: *beunoeth* *meinyoeth*, i.e. *meingoeth*. *see* ii.134. Prof. J.M.J. falls into a strange *er.* here. *Gram.* p.93, v.
- 68·14 *ac euuyd . . . ryd eluinor*: *a cenuyd . . . rydelui uor*, i.e. *Math* a *genzyð hud-wyr celvyð, ryðelwyn vor, Math perceives crafty enchanters, who bephantom the sea*. *cp.* n.3·1; ii.134·31-39; W.B.97.
- 68·16 for *ac* ? *read yr amaeth-on*=? *lord of husbandry*, not a person. Similarly *govan-on* (= ? *lord of the metal worker*) seems to be another of the *professional* names of the crafty *Gwydion*. *cp.* n.3·2; correct 134 and 135·32.

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- 58·19 *cū kyn* : *cū cyn* : *cun tyn*-aeth wy = *lord of Din-Oethwy*, (in *IL. Wnda* psh.) = ? the home of Gr. ap Cynan ap O. G.  
 68·24 *y-rac bud-was*, for 'rac bugeil-was,' *regent*, which John was during Richard's absence in France. cp. *cynweisat*, 34·24.\*  
 68·26 *ae tu terra* : *ae tīret ta* = *ae direð da*. Correct ii. 136·63.  
*b.* (p)edeir : *y teir morwyn*, *the Fates*. see B. 339·29.  
 69·1 *wedy eu cwyn* : *wedy en-cwyn*, *after the allotment* (of life). ancwyn in the laws = an *allotment* of provision for private use.  
 69·3 *dim gofettra* : *go-fetha*, *nothing that fails*. cp. ii. 136·72.  
 69·8 *aedon* : *adon*; see n. 68·9·22. Gr. ap Kynan ap Owein G. 'held Mon,' 1195-1200. see *LL* 589.

69·9 *This Elegy to O.G., like that to his son Rhun, is full of difficulties. The metre proves the text to be corrupt.*

The reader shall bear four things in mind: 1. the quarrel of King and Ch. with O.G. over the appointment of a bp. to Bangor; 2. between the Ch. and O.G. over his wife Cristin; 3. the excommunication of O.G. by Canterbury and Rome, and the disregarding of this by the Bangor clergy; 4. O.G.'s offer of help to France against England.

69·9 *teryð gwawd*. cp. *taro tant y delyn*; and Greek *plectron*.

*b. vedyð*. In front of *v* the scr. began an *e*, which was natural after a word ending in *f=v*. [voyage.

69·10 *dyd rwyðeu*. cp. *Duw yn rhwyð i chi*; *rhwyð-deb iwch*, *bon*  
 69·11 *Can Ergrynu*, being intrans., have a pass. form in *-abr*?; the rhyme condemns *cunedaw*. ? read: *cyvryngawd cun-eðawg greiseryð*, *the prince-appointed bp. will make intercession*. *cun*, chief, prince; *cun-eð* = *his prerogative*; *cun-eð-awg* = *what pertains to his prerogative*. see *List of Elisions*. [to Meir.

69·12 *Kaer Weir* : *K. Veir*, i.e. Bangor cathedral, wh. is dedicated

*b. achaer liwelyð* : *a'cherir lyw elwyð*. cp. *llyw bydoeð* = *ILewelyn*, M. 212b·39. The *Kair ligualid* of Harl. MS. 3859, fol. 195, is possibly a cpd. of *LI*+*Gwelyð*, ? *the stream of the Laches*. *Prydyð y'Mochnant* knew this to be *Chester*. Witness:

*LIwelyð lettawd dy voliant, ILewelyn!* P. 166·25.

*Lliwelyð will spread wider thy fame, Llewelyn.* M. 212a·47.

Here we have a pointed reference to the alliance of Ll'n with the earl of Chester, whose nephew and heir, Ranulf, married the daughter of Ll'n. There was also political co-operation between them; see *LL* 657. *Gweryð*, 18·6, is inferentially a variant of *Gwelyð-on* 64·1; see *Intro. xvii-xviii*; nn. 13·7, 18·6.

69·12 *Read: Ergrymawð, cyvadawð gyvergyr*;

*cyd gwaneg i ennyn tân tra myr* :

*He has grown old, and quitted the field of battle;*

*still, he proceeds to kindle rebellion over seas.* Correct ii. 120·6.

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- 69·13 *an-wan-eg*. The scr. halted between *anvon* and *gwaneg-u*.  
 69·14 *ym'hwel gas*, i.e. excommunication. *see* Intro. xxv., n. 69·9.  
 69·16 *gōm*. *see* Fac. If 'gōmplin' be the right emendation here, the *m..in* explain the telescoping.  
 69·17 (Gō)is-cant : ys *ceneint* veirð cywreint gar onðyð; marw *cu nav* . . . *the skilled bards were wont to celebrate the warrior, but it is the beloved chief that I lament*. Cor. ii. 122 & 123·13-14, q.v.  
 69·19 *tewðor tewð-un*; reptn. *Read*: *tewðor vu*. *see* ii. 122·15.  
     *b.* (*dy·c*)hyfal (*dy·chyfun dyfyn*-)veis *dyfyn-gleis dychyfun*. We have here a wild example of the scribe's muddling powers. *Read*: *haval beis a dyvn-gleis dy·chyffrin*. *see* ii. 122·16. *cp.*  
     *Ilw bydoeð*—*Iled byd, dŵvn a beis* . . . M.212b·39.  
 69·20 *ymadrawd* : *ymadaw*.  
     *b.* 'cōðedawd' is a bogus form, for 'tuðedaw,' *to cover*.  
 69·21 *ys kynyal cunedaf* for *ys cyrriad*, *cu nōðad*, *He was shriven, and lovingly given sanctuary*. *cp.* *Kyrraw B.B.C. 81·8*. [122·20.  
 69·22 ? *read*: *cyn cwysed yn-hudwed*—*i wyneb a gadwed*. *cp.* ii.  
 69·24 *Dychludent ði 'wyr Bryneich*,' a gloss on *Arðunwent*, *Mold*. *see*: Intro. xviii; B. 314·11-19.  
 69·26 *gōnebrōyt*. Hybrid form—might be *ii*, or *u*.  
 70·1 *Read*: *Ceinan am ved* . . . *wrangle around the grave*. *cp.* *ym-geryðu ac ymgeinaw = convicia cum castigantibus verbis*. *Hist. Regum Brit. (Giles) p. 154; B. 184·4*. *Cp.* also KING JOHN,  
     I find the people strangely fantasied;  
     Possessed with rumours, full of idle dreams,  
     Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. IV. ii. l. 144.  
     No scope of nature . . . no customary event  
     But they will pluck away his natural cause. III. iv. l. 154.  
     *b.* *noc adōyt : no caðoyt = ni chawðyd, worse dastardly there never was*, (lit. 'could not be had').  
 70·2·6 *Cunedaf*. No person of this name is known. *Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Kynan* had a son 'Cunedā,' B. 317, but the rhyme demands a final *v* here. *Read*: *vyn cu nav*, i.e. *vyng·hu nav, my beloved lord*. *cp.* *marw cu nav 69·18*. The *cun-eð-avc* of 69·11 accounts for all the *Cunedavs*. *cp.* Intro. xxiv.  
 70·3 *avðrn* : ? *am varwn*, but *see* ii. 122·30.  
 70·4 *gōaót* . . . a *rifaf*. Context suggests: *Gwedwyd veirð Prydein, goriein a gav, ac erchyll yr erwyll a rythav, Prydein's bards are dispatroned, lamentation I find, and fearful the gloom that holds my gaze*. *rifav* : ? *riffav*, a possible form for 'rythav.' *cp.* ii. 122.  
 70·6 ? *read*: *Rhyveiðawð* . . . *can gorvyn cyn cymun diweðav he dared* . . . *a hundred combats before his last communion*; or, we may read: *vyng·hu nav*; *see* n. 70·2.

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70·7 Rymafei : rynnāfei = ry'n ranfei, ranaffei, *he divided among us.*

*b. edy(r)traŋt : eðystraŋr, steeds.* Prof. J. M. J. (Gram. 208·1) classifies eðystraŋt & gorwyðabt with the pl. *t*-stems, like pyscabt. But the pl. is eðystraŋr, as in A. 5·4. At 36·6 of Tal. *read*: A rith-wys orwyðabr y'ar or-laŋr Pryderi lys, *he enchanted horses upon the high ground of Pryderi's court.* 'y'ar' implies a cpd. of 'llawr.' *Gorlawr* aptly describes the site of P.'s court; see n. 36·7; but ? *llog*-(l)awr, i.e. ground within a palisading; cp. *lloc*, a hurdle-pen. The *þ* of *þlagaŋt* is antcpn. of *P*(ryderi). eðystraŋt, gorwyðabt, *þlagaŋt* are, all three, bogus forms. *cor.* ii.62, 63·19.

70·9 o greff(ur) : ?ogrell, i.e. hogrell, *a youth.* cp. hogerel, hog-yn, hog-lanc, 'a wiðwn yn oc,' 11·25.

70·11 ? *read*: lludwys veðei gywlad rhag *geu*, *he crushed the owner of a border country because of treachery.* see ii.122·42.

70·15 achyfatcun atŋal : cyfatcun tal : cyfc fat cun tal-gŋin.  
*b. gŋin. 6 : b* with metath. = bing, *bench*, A.S. *benc*; W 'meinc.'  
cp. *tal being* a ðyly, *the top end of the bench he deserves*, A. 12·8.

70·17 In the 12th cy. a clan moved 'bag & baggage' from one district to another. cp. Bruts 307·5-7.

70·19-21 These lines bear signs of being corrupted under the influence of the Geoffrey cult, which over-whelmed Kymric traditions early in the xiii<sup>th</sup> cy. plo : blo = bro is a survival, and tir a gloss on it. ? *read*:

Seith o *hil* Rodri ðyrchavyssid  
Anarawd, Idwal Voel, a Meurig;  
Idwal a Iago o vro Brydyn;  
Cynan a Griffyð ðyŋfei ar hyn.

'Seven have been raised from the race of Rhodri—Anarawd, Idwal Voel, and Meurig; Idwal and Iago from the region of Prydyn; Cynan and Griffith came after these.' Thus restored we have sense, good history, and the true ancestry of the 'seventh' = Gr. ap Kynan, of whose time the poet sings. The above lines are not in ii. 150, as I failed to twig their meaning in time.

70·22 (dy)deruyd : tyrvid hyd vala-on. The *Penryn Blataon* of B.292·24 is the peninsula of *Wirral*, wh. is in Gogleð = the earldom of Chester. Blataon is possibly a scr. er. for bala-on, *the outflows* of Dee and Mersey.

70·22 Order of words transposed; *read*: ymðeithig vyð i haelion = Gr. ap Kynan & Kadwgan ap Bleðyn who fled to Ireland. B.273·5.

70·23 lludedig *eu havwyn* = a gloss for *marchogion*. see ii.150·8.

70·24 (gwlad . . .) collawd gymyrreð o *estrig lyureð* y pennaeth weison (Kymry . . .) *will lose its status from the run-away cowardice of the young princes.* B. 273. rygyst-lyneð = *alliance*, but ? *ryg-yst-lyneð*, metath. for *ystryg* = *estrig lyureð*. cp. ii.150·11.

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- 70·26 *Llyminawg*, scr. er. for *Lleinawg*, north of Beaumaris.
- 71·1-6 refer to the incursion of the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury into Anglesey in 1098. Hugh, the proud, lands at Aber Lleinog and penetrates Mon. Magnus arrives suddenly out of the sea-mists, and kills Hugh. The Anglo-French retire, and Gr. ap K. returns. see B. 273, and the Chroniclers.
- 71·3 refers to Magnus, and should come after l. 4.
- 71·6 ? *read*: *Marthawd uchel ben, the Hammering, or Fall of the High Chief*, i.e. Hubert de Burgh.  
There is no excuse for turning the adj. *uthyr*, mod. *uthr*, into the romantic *Uthyr* or *Uther*, much less for adding *dragon* to pen. App., 'uthyr' is an er. for *uchel*, the adj. *wh.* denotes all high officers of state. Correct title, ii. 144 and 145. The poem was app. wr. in 1233, after the revolt (trydar, l. 7) of Ll'n. The influence of the *Mabinogi* is traceable throughout.
- 71·7 ? *Read*: *Myvi vum yn Iliaws trydar, I was in many a tumult.*
- 71·7-11 *ni pheidwn rhag Ilu heb wyar, I could not desist without (a taste of) the blood of the opposing host. rac=against, as well as before. 'deu lu.'* cp. B. 363-33.
- 71·10 *a-m rhithwy, dodwy yng hawell, he, who will enchant me, will place me in a creel.* ii. 144-6. cp. Hanes Taliesin, p. 265.
- 71·12-15 (. . . *vy a)chlessur : cyfessur . . .* (I defended) *reasonably the friends of the hated lord on his evanishment.* *cas nur* is *William de Breos* (Junior). This 'scion of a hated stock,' was hanged by Llewelyn, who remained friendly with the Breos family. B. 365-25; Ll. 670-671.
- 71·14 *Gwythur* led *Creidylad* to his home, but *Gwynn* ran away with her, W.B. 496. *Gwythur* = *Llewelyn* who married *Joan*, with whom *W. de Breos* intrigued in 1230.
- 71·14 *Read*: *cleblyval hydr rhag maer Cawr-nur, daring the fight against the steward of the puissant lord. Maer* = *Hubert de Burgh*, the justiciar of *Henry iii.*, who is the *Cawr-nur* of our text. Ll'n swept over South Wales and did as depicted in ll. 16-18. see B. 365-366; Ll. 672-674.
- 71·19 *in prose* = *Myvi a rodeis gledyvawd i Henben, y gorrwawr gynghallen, I administered a blow to the old chief, the High Counsellor*, i.e. *Hubert de Burgh*, who was deprived of power in 1231, and of the office of Justiciar in 1232. Dicty. N.B. see nn. 72·14.
- 71·20-22 Based on W.B. 90-91.
- 71·23 *Read*: *Midwyv varð moladwy, cywreint,*  
*gân am vraenat eryr gwytheint :* see ii. 147·26·27.  
*Gwydion a'i deubu, yng Him neint,*  
*ban ymbyrth yr hwch, ym hylgeint,*  
*ar gîg pwdr syrth rhwng dwy-geinc.*  
*Dringaw i nev ys ev vy hwant,*  
*mal eryr, rhag ovn am'heirant.*

B.T.

Gwydion came to him in the ravines of Cim where the sow, at dawn, was feeding on the rotted flesh falling atween the branches. To ascend to heaven like an eagle is my desire for fear of falling into decay—a ref. to the fall of Hubert de Burgh. see n.71·19. Correct ii. 146 and 147·27-33.

Avagddu is a syll. too long. The W. B. version has Gwydion. ygym-eint=yng·Him (n)eint. Pont y Cim spans the Llyvni within a short distance of the Clynog-Carnarvon road; Cim farm borders the stream. 'Llain yr Hwch,' a field-name on Eithinog Wen, lies on the right hand of the lane leading from Pont y Cim towards Bryn Gwydion.

72·2 Wyv barð, ac wyv telynawr; wyv pibyð, ac wyv crythawr  
ar seith ugein cerðawr ði·r gorvawr gynghallen;

I galchvri ði·vreinad—Du escyll ledeinad.

I am a bard and a harpist, a piper and crowder—(I am better) than the seven score minstrels of the High Counsellor. He is shorn of his great glory. The wings of doom are spread. With Cynghall-en cp. cynghellaur (B.Ll.D. 120·10), & the vernacular call hen. William of Longchamp, bp. of Ely & justiciar ostentatiously 'kep a band of minstrels.' Y.P. p. 115. I find no such record of other chancellors. see nn.71·19, 72·4. D.N.B.

72·4 Read: Y þeir ðy·verwad verwy ðewindab

ar vlaen vyn·havawd i draethu marthawd. Correct ii. 146·37-38.

May the cauldron that was boiled so long concoct witchery on the tip of my tongue to declare the fall. see ii. 147·37-40. dyvab, antcpn. of dyveirdnat : dyve·r·u·at. dy veir reptn. of dy·veirdnat. Hubert was not dead but fallen, so that marwnat lacks both fact and rhyme.

72·9 deu- metath. for due- for d(a)ðelwch, (e)lwch amhad.

72·10 pleit metath. for pelit : perit = peryð. am gaer = angabr.

b. gaer. Kaer yn ehaer. reptns. Read: roed yn elabr.

72·11 order of words confused. see ii. 148·7; cp. B. 356.

72·12 am gyffrei. metath. & er. for am·gryffei, hastened on all sides.  
b. oðuch lleu : oðuch lly(r)eu en llestreu llad, above, i.e. beyond the tidal reaches.

72·14 am·Hanogan, a metath. of ap Manogan. ap M—often becomes am·H— as am·Heurig, am·Horgan, etc.

72·15 Ynys vel Vel. antcpn. read 'vel.' Some such scr. er. is the source of the 'Ynys vel' in the Triadic xiiiith cy. compilations, and in the later versions of the Bruts.

72·17-20 Pymþ pennaeth = 1. William i.; 2. William ii.; 3. Henry i.; 4. Stephen; 5. Henry ii.; 6. ryveð ri = Henry, eldest son of Henry ii.; 7. Richard; 8. John = Linx.

B.T.

F

- 72<sup>19</sup> ? *read*: i weryd dros li, *his grave beyond the sea*. Richard's body was buried at Font-Evraud; his heart at Rouen.
- 72<sup>20</sup> *linx* has been interpreted as 'Ilin deg' as if *x* could represent *teg* in a mutated form! The numeral is *x*. *x* without the stop after it, is *x* and nothing else. By *linx* is meant John—an impression of his seal shows a *leopard*, a fit symbol of his character.
- 72<sup>21-22</sup> Gynt waeð o*i* drengi: *Ireland will rend the air after his*  
 Yd lavar Eryri— *death and Eryri's answering*  
 anhawð i dewi. *shout will hardly be hushed.*  
 Iolwn Eloï *Let us beseech the Lord,*  
 pan vom dan geli *when here beneath the sky,*  
 aðev nev ði·m·bi. *that the heaven-home be ours.*
- venni : aenni = ? *trengi*. Galwawr Eryri = *Eryri will be called*.  
 Galwawr ar Eryri = *will call unto Eryri*. glywawr ar E., i.e. The  
 gentile shout *will be heard on Eryri*. 'carreg lavar' = echo,  
 the meaning app. implied here. gan : dan geli, *sub Jove*.  
 ði·m·bi = ði·n, *to us*, the infixed pro. *n* becomes *m* before *b*.  
 Lines 21-22 were crowded out of ii. 148 to preserve the symmetry of p. 150.
- 72<sup>25</sup> Kaffael : cael yn g., *receiving (back) our hostages*.
- 72<sup>26</sup> dybyðant. cp. 74<sup>13</sup>·19 ? *read*: dychwelant cyvrysseð . . .  
 deðvon. see B. 271<sup>18-24</sup>; 273<sup>15-22</sup>.
- 73<sup>1</sup> deu gun luyðant = Gr. ap Kynan, and Kadwgan ap Bleðyn.
- 73<sup>3</sup> *Keredigyawon* is a gloss on Kad. ap Bleðyn's territory.  
*ma-on* = land lords, or holders of territory.
- 73<sup>4</sup> wyr ryn *for* ? gryn wyr, *a good many men*, but see ii. 152<sup>10</sup>.
- 73<sup>5</sup> *avon*, a gloss on Teivi. The antithesis of *tróm* is *llon*, in  
 allusion to the feasting on the Teivi. B. 281<sup>19</sup>.
- 73<sup>6</sup> gwnant aer ar vrys am *lys Lonion* = the *Kenarth bychan* of  
 B. 281, wherefrom O. ap Kadwgan abducted Nest. *Lonion* = old  
 parish of St. Mary, of wh. *Pem. Dock* is a part. It extends  
 from the Ferry to the old castle of Pembroke, the site of which  
 would be aptly described by 'Cenarth bychan.' Mr. Phillimore  
 favours *Penai*, a short distance down the *Pem. river*. see n. 38<sup>11</sup>.
- 73<sup>6</sup> ? *read*: geu ni's edewis yn oscoðion, *the false one did not*  
*leave as champions*. . . .
- 73<sup>9</sup> *Read*: Ban ðyvu Gadwgan dros eigawn i *Bowys*,  
 athrevnwys anneð yn arð Verion  
*When Kadwgan came by sea (to Powys) he arranged a home in hilly*  
*Merion*. cp. *man-gre* B. 284<sup>14</sup>. 'Iwerdon' is a gloss on 'eigawn.'  
 cp. Kadwgañ ac Owein a ffoassant i Aber Dyvi, [mywn] llong a oed yn  
 [Aber Teivi], a dathoed o Iwerdon ychydic kyn no hynny, a chynewit  
 yndi. B. 283<sup>28</sup>; Mostyn MS. 116. Kadwgan did not go to Ireland at all at  
 this time, and Owein did not go directly. B. 284<sup>25</sup>.

- 73<sup>10</sup> Kein- : Keissyadon = Ithel, Madawg & Uchtryd. B.282.4.  
 73<sup>11</sup> *marchawc* = Gerald Ystiwert. B.283.20. *llion* : ILonyon, l.6.  
 73<sup>12</sup> Idwal : *Ithel* ap Ririd. an-wynn-ion, *un-blessed, guilty*.  
 73<sup>13</sup> pel-*re*. cynganeð demands pell-*en*. *cp.* n.63.3.  
 73<sup>14</sup> y gath vreith = *leopard*. Cath vreith, c. penvrith, c. paluc — all three = *leopard*. "Pale, a term in heraldry, O.F. *pal*, means a stripe; paluc may be derived from this." Q.  
 b. anghyvieithon, *foreigners*, i.e. all who could not speak Welsh. My compositor insisted on 'anghyvreithlon' in ii.152.25.  
 73<sup>24</sup> gywychavael : ? dyrch-, or arych-avael.  
 74<sup>1</sup> ? read: y gwr ae crewys, *ev garwys* a wnaeth.  
 74<sup>3</sup>5 Read: *Duw* culwyð . . . *Duw* dovyð.  
 74<sup>7</sup> uðu onaðu = older forms of uðunt, o naðunt. *cp.* B.B.C. n.49-50.  
 74<sup>8</sup> eissydyð : eisillyð, *offspring*. *cp.* 71.22.  
 74<sup>10</sup> read: a alwaw pop tyð, *every day*.  
 74<sup>20</sup> o rana(n)t o niant. *metath.* for o ranat nouiant, for  
     o rīnat noviant (500 ships) by enchantment float.  
     O vrithwe rhitheð, Out of the varied web of enchantment,  
     nid oes nī veðeð. there is nothing you cannot have.  
 Lines 20-21 are, it seems, 'old Irish' (Skene, F.A.B. ii.421). Still they make excellent Welsh. We have reptns. of *b* in *brithoi* . . . *brithi*; and of *i* in *brithi* . . . *brithi*. (*b*) *rithoi* : rithet = ritheð. Nu : nī. Nuedi : nī veði, *older veðyð*, 2 sing. pres. Indicative. (With veðeð, *cp.* bucheð and buchyð, Powysseð and Powyssyð). BRITHANhai (reptn.) for Brithon-i. *cp.* Mon-i 75.4; *sync(h)*edi-edi, *metath.* for ysedic eīði. *euroi* spelt backwards = ioruc, a South Walian gloss on eīði = ivy. The Bacchanals ate ivy, and their inspired fury was, by some, believed to be due to the exciting and intoxicating properties of the plant. Golden Bough. vol. i. p. 135.  
 74<sup>23</sup> a r weryt, i.e. a ry-werid *kwmpei*, *he, who would have been delivered, fell* = Hugh of Montgomery. Correct ii.176 & 177.26. 'cwmpo' is the living form of the Dicty. 'cwympaw.'  
 74<sup>23</sup> *gwaeð hir rac* Gorman. app. an allusion to the *alleluiatic cry* at Maes Garmon, near Mold.  
 74<sup>24</sup> a chynan = ? ach, or ap Cynan, but see ii.176.30.  
 74<sup>26</sup> Read: Geir wybr gerð ðovyð, *the firmament chants the canticles of the Lord*. The marks " indicate transposition of the words.  
 75<sup>1</sup> eil echwyð, *fosterling of the West*, i.e. the Irish-bred Gr. ap Kynan. see n.76.6. *cp.* O. Ir. *ail* 'esca'; Lat. *al-ere, to nourish*. "If *eil* bears the meaning you assign to it, it is prob. a genuine Celtic word. *cp.* Ir. *alim I foster*; Ir. *altram, rearing*; Ir. *altru, foster-father* = O.W. *altraw*." Q.

B.T.

- 75·2 ? *read*: Ban vyð beu'n llawn llyr, Brython a'r gyrchir.  
*When the tide fills the bay, the Brython will be attacked.*  
 beu, a bay, > F. baie; L. L. baia. *cp.* peues, a country, < F. pays;  
 Lat. pagus. Correct ii. 176 and 177·39-40.
- 75·6 pedeir ieith, *i.e.* Saxon, French, Irish, Welsh.  
*b.* ? *read*: Dyvi ði vuwch vreith a wnaho gwyn-eith. *There*  
*will come against the brindled cow (= French; cp. bib n. 39·14).*  
*one who will work 'deliverance,' (? 'havoc').* Having regard to  
 the way Hugh *the proud* and his men met their end *havoc*, *slaugh-*  
*ter* would suit the meaning of *gwyn-eith*. *cp.* nn. 1·28, 42·9, 56·24.
- 75·7 Translate: *That which will low at dawn will see the at eve.*  
*What will be boiled on land will be eaten at sea.* ii. 179·53-56.  
*Read*: Ar dir verwhitor ar vor yssitor. ii. 178·55-56.
- 75·10 Magnus departed suddenly of his own accord. B. 273·19.
- 75·11 venhiyt : v enmyt, metath. for (e)u mynet, with reference to  
 the departure of the Anglo-French element in Mon. In venhiyt  
 the second limb of *h* and the *i* are wr. over an erasure.  
*b.* dragwymarwl : dragwyðawl, *for ever*. Correct ii. 178·62.
- 75·12-14 These lines refer to King Rich.'s imprisonment in Austria.  
 tynghetor : tynghtor. *see* n. 75·19.
- 75·19 Creuðyn = the country under & behind lLan Dudno. Ordericus  
 Vitalis places the great battle of 1098 near Deganwy, and tells us how, after  
 strange ships had been seen, the two earls summoned forces from all places.  
 Gwynvynydd is in Montgomery, and Long Mynd in Shropshire, both being  
 in the province of Hugh of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.  
*b.* Kymry . . . Kymry. Both instances are inconsistent with history,  
 and metrically inadmissible. The *Gwyðyl* ratted over to  
 the forces opposed to the Kymry. On Prydyn *see* Intro. xx.
- 75·20·22 Dyged-awr . . dyget-awr 10·16·23, a questionable form.  
 Dyged = 3 s. Imper.; dygawr, 3 s. fut. Ind. Pass.; dygitawr, Pass.  
 (*absolute form*); Dug-ed, -id, -ad, 3 s. pret. Pass. *read*: dyðu-  
 gid, *had been brought*. Cor. ii. 180. *see* Ordericus V. s. 40. 1098.
- 75·21 echlur, metath. for lechur : lechu(e)t = (Ar)llechweð.  
 -lur cas -lur cas lyn — such errors make one believe that the  
 scr. must have been drunk at times.
- 75·24 ? *read*: ymyned moryd seithin, *while sailing the straits they*  
*keep shooting.* 3 pl. in -in-t are fut. Ind. *see* n. 77·11.
- 75·26 Arawd heb glywed o nebawd ðyn — na mynawg, nac arvawg,  
*un mehn, without any man whatsoever hearing 'service' — nor*  
*prince, nor soldier of any place.* *cp.* oratio periculosa of an old  
 Missal, used for the dying. Mynawg. *cp.* O.W. minn "bor-  
 rowed from Ir. mind, a diadem." Q. Cancel ii. 180·93-94.

B.T.



- 76·5 *darlleawr*, metath. for *daer llawr* : *daer ffawt*, *earth's lot*.
- 76·6 *rufein*, metath. for *ruef in* = *rwyv yng Wynec*, i.e. Gr. ap K., who was not a Brython born, but 'a Brython by descent,'—a fostering of the West. see n. 75·1.
- 76·10 *Byrhawr brehyrion*, i.e. Hugh of Chester, and H. of Mont.
- 76·14 '*ymarwar llud mabz*' wr. in margin by lr. hand.
- 76·15 *rom-a-ni car* : *roiu a ui* = *rhwyv a vi gâr*.
- 76·17 *gŵaetlin*. Or. wr. *t*. [rect ii. 182·10.
- 76·21 *lluch a llachar* : *llu ca(dr) llachar*. *a'r*, i.e. *a ry-wyneb*. Cor.
- 76·22 *dy dra noneu* : ? *ry·drauodeu*, i.e. *rhy·dravodeu*, *great troubles*. But cp. *dy dra Havren* and *ty uch H.*, 78·2·7 ; ii. 182.
- 76·23 *yg*. Or. wr. *n*.
- 76·24 ? *read*: *gaeav llym gŵyd llyrd lywid longeu*. cp. ii. 184·14.
- 77·3 *Keissut* : *Keisir*. *cystûd* > Lat. *custōd-ia*, 'persons in confinement,' *hostages*. *Kystud* was or. wr. *Kystut*.
- 77·5 *o glod lathr leu*, of *shining bright fame*. The 'lathr gleu' of ii. 184·23 is a bit of sub-editing in the composing room, and is typical of the universal tendency to repton. *clod*, *or. f.*, as here, is often *m*.
- 77·6 *dy·dyrchavwy d-reic* : *dy·dyrchavwyd torch = standard*, i.e. the thing rolled up. cp. 'torchi llewys.' *dreic* . . *parth* lack assonance.
- 77·7 *yn (dyd = antcpn. of) dyf ieu* : *ym·dyffineu* (i.e. *am·diffynei*) a bungled gloss on 'am i veu,' for *his own*. The reference is to Gr. ap Rys on his return from Ireland in 1113. B. 294 ; Ll. 433.
- 77·8 *hael*. see nn. 9·7 ; 19·2. *llwy*, metath. for *llyw*. *Read* :  
*llyw byrr tew llydan i weð = Henry i.*, who will rule, *llyd*,  
*Hyd ban vo mab seith weith yng Wynec*.  
 'i ri' is a gloss indicating O.G., who had seven sons ; 1. Rhun ; 2. Hywel ; 3. Iorwerth ; 4. Maelgwn ; 5. David ; 6. Rhodri ; 7. Cynan.
- 77·10 *t-rydar* (repton.) for *rydar* : *ryvat = ryvað* : *ryveð*, wh. refers to Henry's *strange* death, following on the eating of lampreys.
- 77·10 *Rhi·n Reding eiðun ðu·hun dudweð*. see ii. 185·31.  
*The King at Reading desires a sleeping ground*. Cor. 184·31.
- 77·11 ? *read*: a. *Eingl dreisynt ar dy·hynt o alltudeð* ;  
 b. *Eingl dreisant ban deuant o alltudeð* ;  
 a. *llithrant trwy vor-gleis a·u heisilleð*.  
 b. *trwy voryd rhy lithrid eisilleð*.
- Mor(gleis)* has no authority except the rhyme to support it. *Moryd* is supposed to be the Welsh name of the English Channel. If that be so, *Moryd* also = *Menei Straits*. See n. 75·24. *Moryd* is often spelt 'Morud,' the Y being affected by long ō, as it is by long ū in *du·hun* (77·10) for *dyhun*, the sleep of death. See n. 41·22.

B.T.

- 77·13 IFaw y draig a diffreid bobl Vrython. ii. 184.  
 Pen llüyð, perchid lurigogion: 36  
 Dwnn darogenin dewin drywon,  
 pebylliawnt ar Dren a Tharanhon:  
 Gor-lethant *Allmyn* or ðyvvyn Von—  
 pell *attreg eu* debed Iwerðon. 40  
 Teg ffaw ðiffygiaw Kesarogion,  
 a dystan ang'haran ðelw ði'heð—  
 go'gwn y perin erwin *drineð*. 43  
 The fame of the dragon will defend the Brython people:  
 The invading chief will respect their mailed warriors  
 who, the sacred druids confidently prophesy, 38  
 will pitch their tents on the Tern and Tharanhon;  
 and also overwhelm *the Northmen* who ever frequent  
 Mon—long deferred their departure to Ireland. 40  
 Glorious the report of the failure of the King's men,  
 who protest that they hate the mere image of strife;  
 (but) they will, I suspect, carry on very fierce warfare. 43  
 darogenin . . . perint, 3 pl. fut. Ind.
- 77·20 ? read: Yng·heiryð alltir, yn·armetheð,  
 drwyr gaeav celynt; yn lleudireð  
 cyvlenwynt aesawr; yn llawr ?Gogleð  
 dy·gynniv gwaladr ar ior Gwyned.  
*In the Caers of a strange land, in a state of preparedness, they will  
 shelter for the winter: in the cultivated parts they will load their  
 shields; in the ? Gogleð country our leader will make war on the  
 lord of Gwyned.*  
 ycheiric : yg·heirit = yng·heiryð, pl. of *Caer*. cp. *Tre'r Ceiri*(ð).  
*Kelenic*, reptn. ? read: *Kelynð*. aesawr, shields, were used for  
 carrying things. cp. *Yvain* carrying his lion on his shield: 'Pan  
 porte tot estandu, Dedanz l'anvers de son *escu*. ll. 4659-60.  
 (Foerster).
- 77·25 ? read: Gwelir ar·debed *enedl* Vrychwyn, i.e. Flemings.  
 rhag saetheu a bereu 'arwyr gwyn,' 'heroes of war.'  
 Gelwhitor ði'ar vor—gwaewawr gryn.
- 78·3 wrth-en-edic. ? urðedig P., *the anointed of P., king of destiny*.  
 cp. ii. 186. Use of *Prydein* is abnormal; the poem is late.
- 78·12 Cylch Prydein y bo, i.e. *wherever in Prydein he may be*.
- 78·20 eu henwerys : ? ev waredóys, *he has delivered*.
- 79·2 Nyt rys : nit t(0)ys, i.e. ni·d dwys, ni·d cywrwys, ni rwyv i areith,  
*neither circumspect nor wise is he who rules not his tongue*.
- 79·6 grat. Begun as *r*.

B.T.

- 79·14 Un yw a synniav, deu yw a deimlav, tri yw a waeðav,  
pedwar a welav, a phymp a glywaw, hwech a vlassäav,  
a seith a aroglav, ac *ev* diweðav.
- 79·19 Rhy·orug Duw vry, y·ar y planedi,  
Sol a Feretrius, Mars a Mercurius,  
Luna, Saturnus, ar seithved Venus.  
Latin *c* is, in some words, used for the Greek *ς* as 'marca' for  
Mars a. xpc=xrs, *i.e.*, Christos, 6·23.
- 79·24 Cyntav yssyð oer, a·r eil yssyð oer ;  
Trydyð yssyð wres, yd o·våg an·lles ;  
Pedweryð radwys, gwerin a gynnwys ;  
Pymhed tymherawg, pyrth y vedyssawd.  
frigid = 1. arctic; 2. antarctic; 3. torrid; 4·5. N.&S. temperate zones.
- 80·3 hyd vrawd *yt* bara. vrodic, possibly -ic = antcpn. of *yt*.
- 80·5 Parhäv hyd ffin . . .
- 80·17 misterin. The *t* is illegible, but *cp.* P. 32·24: Gweleis wyr yn  
trin a *meirch mysterin*. ? Lat. *mustelin*-us, weasel-colour, *i.e.* bay.
- 80·18 Marchawc . . . ar ðeu wyneb, *the perfidious . . . . knight, i.e.*  
W. de Breos. *see* n. 71·13.
- 80·19 *brab llab*. Very faint in MS. Read: 'brad llad.'
- 80·20 *Katwaladyr* is not a proper name here (nor in many other  
places) but = *kat waladr*, a war lord. Ilwelyn ap Iorwerth is  
said to have been born in the castle at Dol wyðelein, *i.e.* yn dol  
*en Prydein*—the 'y doleu Prydein' of our text.
- 80·21 ? *read*: [æ aml]óc. The *a . . a*, though very faint indeed, were  
or. the suggestions of the eye; the *e . . l* are mental inferences.  
*nyma* : *nyuia*, *i.e.* *nywia*. *min(h)eu* : *uini* = *fini* = *ffinieu*.  
*bydif* : *bydiu* : *byð i·n*. (y)marua : matua. ? *read*:  
*ae amlög oes moes nywia*,  
*ae ffinieu vyð i·n vadva*. *see* ii. 188, 189·7·8.  
The rest is clear history. William was *hanged*, hence the 'gwall  
grain cleðyvawd.' *see* Bruts 365·25.  
The rest of the MS. is missing. *see* p. 81.

#### Additional Notes.

- aches *approach, entrance, increase, flood-tide* > L. *accessus*.  
achwysson. *see* n. 33·20.  
achubyon, *things seized and saved, salvage* > L. *occupare*.  
armell, *armlet* > L. *armella*.  
cleir, *clergy, cp.* Ir. *cleir*, prob. bor-  
rowed fr. L. *clērus*.  
cogóilleu, ? *veiled ones, brides*.  
*cp.* Ir. *cochull* < L. *cucullio*.  
creiseryð. F. *croisier* confused with  
O.F. *crocier*, bearer of a crook.

B.T.

- dëon, *optimates, aristocrats.*  
 cp. O. Ir. *deg-, dag-,*  
 W. *da 'bonum.'*
- echwyð *sundown, West* > L.  
*excēdere, to withdraw.*
- eil, *fosterling.* see n. 75·1.
- eisywyd, *poverty,* > L. *exiguitas.*
- ellein *choise* > L. *eligend-*  
*escyll* : estil. see n. 67·21.
- eurbiben = L. *orpimentum.*
- ffel-*aic, pen-aic.* cp. Lat. *acies.*
- flet *domicile, Br. flet,* > O.E.  
*flett, abode.*
- ffraeth, *violated* > L. *fractus.*
- gwenerawl. see n. 18·19.
- Pendevig (\**genno-tam-iko-, der. of genno-tamo-,* W. *penhav,*)  
*king,* as in 'Cantrev Penwed-ig' = 'cyvoeth y brenhin (B. 348).  
 Penwed-ig, like Breton *Pinvid-ik,* is a metath. of *Pen-dev-ig.*  
 Sir John Rhys (C.F., p. 504), Mr. Egerton Phillimore (Pem. iii.  
 485), and Prof. Lloyd (257), supported by his astounding n. 166,  
 have 'Penwedig'! But see B. M. MS. 14869, fol. 101 a-b = M. 192b.
- Dygychwyn gennad vawrydic doryf  
 y dervyn Keredic . . .  
 dywed y down benwedic. P. 151·28.  
 Dos o benwedic boen ouyt gennad  
 gan yth wna Kewilyt . . .  
 dywed y down veirionyt.
- Here the ð in ouyt, Kewilyt, Meirionyt is written 't,' whereas we have  
 'd' in Penwedic, i.e. 'tervyn Keredic'-yañ, on the Dyvi.
- plawð, bor. fr. L. *plaudit.*
- plawr, bor. fr. L. *plōrat.*
- plwyv, *people* > L. *pleb-*  
*pos-veirð.* cp. Med. L. *possē.*
- rechtur > L. *rector-*  
*se.* see n. 42·3.
- Seith Pedyr = Sancti Petri.
- ser(w), *slave,* > L. *servus.*
- gwiw, *living,* L. *vivus.*
- gwyliadur > L. *vigilatōr-*  
*gwynnyeith.* see nn. 1·28, 42·9, 56·24
- henur. cp. L. *seniōr—*  
 Ilyvrawr > L. *Librārius.*
- ma, mei. see n. 65·11.
- māon. see n. 73·3. [um.]
- melyn-*awr, yellow gold* > L. *aur-*  
*merin, marine,* > L. *marinus.*
- misterin. see n. 80·17.
- mug, *lows, bor. fr. L. mugit.*
- newic > L. *novīcus.*
- ogyrwen = ogrwen (metath. of  
 or-gwen), ? bor. from O.F.  
*orguene, lyre.* see nn. 35·4.
- serraw, *to observe,* > L. *servāre.*
- trevb-ret : trev-ret—the run of the  
 tribe, i.e. a continuous stretch of  
 of country, the bounds of wh. is  
 possibly indicated by the word  
*cant, a hoop, ambit.* cp. O. Ir.  
*trev, L. tribus, E. tribe; Br. kant,*  
 a circle.

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It would be easy to add examples from other MSS., but without a large selection of Facsimiles, and close application on the part of the student there could be no real insight into paleography. Still it may help to call attention to certain letters. Take the recurring confusion between c. t. r., or between -auc, -aur, -ant, and observe that c. has a doublet k., a mutated form g., and is used for the Greek s; while t., in turn, represents t. d. ð., and after n. becomes h. or n. under the accent. We have seen that k. g. r. d. ð. h. n. have been confused, though in form so dissimilar. The explanation is this—the archetypal c. t. r. have been misread by the copyist, hence the confusion. Things that are like one another are not always the same. It is therefore necessary, before attempting emendation, to ascertain the date of the composition of a text, and the date of the MS. copy thereof. Then, strict regard must be paid to changes in hand-writing within the period intervening. The student must be warned that rules applicable to one period may be inapplicable, not to say misleading in another period. Still the general lesson of the examples given on pages 130-38 may be enforced by the following differences in two MSS. of Brut y Tywysogion.

|                       |                      |                |                    |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Mostyn MS. 116</i> | <i>Red Book Copy</i> |                |                    |
| Ac y chedych6yt       | y CLefych6yt 262·18  | Ma6d6y         | Mada6c 303·19      |
| =yr heðych6yt         |                      | Sulhaern       | Trahaearn 306·29   |
| CHad6yt               | CLad6yt 333·33       | Katwalla6n     | Kadwga6n 308·26    |
| morCLEis              | morCHEis 262·16      | a roffer       | ar offer-en 318·16 |
| eiroHaf               | eiroLaf 287·9        | y Prydyd goreu | y Trydyd g. 320·5  |
| murTarCH              | m6rCHATH 284·28      | wyDua          | wyLua 322·11       |
| kyTHroes              | cyFFroes 264·19      | moB            | moB 325·8          |
| SuLyen                | Sufyen 270·21        | allwed         | a lla6ed 342·27    |
| a chyfadNabot         | a chyfadUab 298·7    | b6rDeiffait    | b6rgeiffait 378·25 |
|                       |                      | urdaffa6L      | urdaffa6S 284·7    |

Other well-known examples in the Bruts are *Ridit* : *Ririt*; *Eilad* : *Eilav*; *Kryn Onnen* : *Bryn Onnen* (see An. Camb. and Pen. MS. 20, p. 69); *kymwt Alech* : *Alet*; *k. wnknan* : *wrikham* : ? *wrihtesham* = *Wrexham*; *o annoc Du6* : *o anuoð Duw*. In the *Annales Cambrie* we have *Caradarn* : *Traharn*; *Celli Darnauc* : *Celli Carnant*; *Diu Sul in Mon* : *Din Sului in Mon*; *Hiradus* : *Hiraduc*; *Languin* : *Langum*; *Lon(d)oni(am)* : *Lonion*; *Mei-ce-ren* : *Mei-ce-cen* = *Meicen*; *Nant in mer* : *Nant Nimer*; and *Pencon* : *Pen Coit*. The 'Brittanic' name of 'insula Tanet' is said to be 'ruo ihm,' vel 'ruo ichin,' etc. (see f. nn. 1 and 3, pp. vii., viii.) This looks like a typical blunder for 'uor rinn', i.e. *Inis Wor-rinn*, a compound of *guor* & *rinn*, the island above the Foreland, the North Foreland being directly below Thanet. *cp.* 'Gwar-coed,' *Guor*, *guar* = *nape* of neck.

The type of mistakes shewn on pages 140-44 are common.

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| 3:7 posbeirð-ein bronFEIN        | 39:14 billt na owillt 156                                |
| 3:12 yg-res rymgwares 70         | 39:25 yscwyda- -r MAWR<br>discreinaðr lavNAWR            |
| 7:24 mordwy-t Trevyð 8           | 39:26 mawr . Mawr                                        |
| 7:26 pen . . . PEN 8             | 40:13 dillig . . . dILLAD 100                            |
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*A glance at the following instances, culled from the columns of The Times, The Manchester Guardian, Daily News, etc., should bring home to the students of the Taliesin text that the errors of the scribe are, in most respects, typical of those made by us to-day.*

ANTICIPATION—Do not dicer numerically : differ . . . He started to should wildly : to shout . . . with must gusto : much . . . now matter how lightly : no . . . bolding maintaining : boldly . . . County Tolstoy : Count . . . we writes well : he . . . sort Throat : sore.

REPETITIONS—A very fair furblind philosophy : furblind . . . tariff ffeform : reform . . . it just jroves my statement : proves . . . after severAL dals : days . . . to perceive the contending points of piew : view . . . Terrible Turkish Trout : Rout . . . the artillery were moved along the vallery . . . EXAXamination . . . scenes of jubilation tookj place : jubilation took . . . quIute : quite.

METATHESIS—naswer : answer . . . Rev J. P. declined to sing the Ulster covenant : sign . . . I asy : I say . . . orfm : form . . . hmi : him . . . insipred : inspired . . . a crago of rice : cargo . . . I eman : I mean . . . owrking : working . . . Russian ptarols : patrols.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL ODDITIES—H.M. Government raving decide dto : having decided to . . . German untrutes : untruths . . . the Germans having mobilized their War Lord : Landwehr . . . Srince William : Prince . . . pauteau : plateau . . . Labyriuth : Labyrinth . . . amtlgamation and amalgtmation : amalgamation . . . Btla College : Bala . . . prunent : prurient . . . heltered : sheltered . . . the solos and shoruses : choruses . . . caused severe dames : damages . . . he was drapped out : dragged out . . . a desolute interval : desolate . . . 'he held the broad cast views' . . . He is using hi artillery smore paringly : his artillery more sparingly . . . wat rtight : water-tight . . . John Wesley at 8o found punching a healthy exercise at 5 a.m. : preaching.

*When we find grotesque mistakes of this kind in the newspapers we use our common sense, and correct them by the context. Why should we not do the same with the Taliesin Scribal Errors? Why should we not seek for the right word in the right place—not merely a right form of some wrong word, like 'raving,' 'punching,' 'dames,' and 'Trout' in the above instances. By ignoring history, sense, and context we drag the poet down to the level of our own perversity and ignorance; then, full of our own conceit, we blame Taliesin!*

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\*\* The entries 'celli' to 'kiwdaw' were set up in regular order, but were left out when making up the sheet "because . . . !"

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George Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*.

*Material collected from Original Sources* during 30 years' work.

\* \* \* The Dictionaries and Grammars in the above list have been used, mostly without reference given. Other works consulted have been mentioned in the Introductory matter and Notes, in connexion with the information derived. Among contributions not accessible to the Editor in time to be of use should be mentioned Prof. Loth's articles on *Taliesin* in the *Revue Celtique*, and Prof. J. Morris Jones' *Welsh Grammar*. Lexicographical material of outstanding merit has also appeared, to wit, Mr. Timothy Lewis' *Glossary to the Chirk Codex of Welsh Laws*, and Prof. Fynes-Clinton's *Welsh Vocabulary of the Bangor District*. I hope to find another opportunity for reviewing the work of my predecessors in the *Taliesin* field. Lack of support compels me to silence now, as well as to omit the greater half of the material collected for this work.

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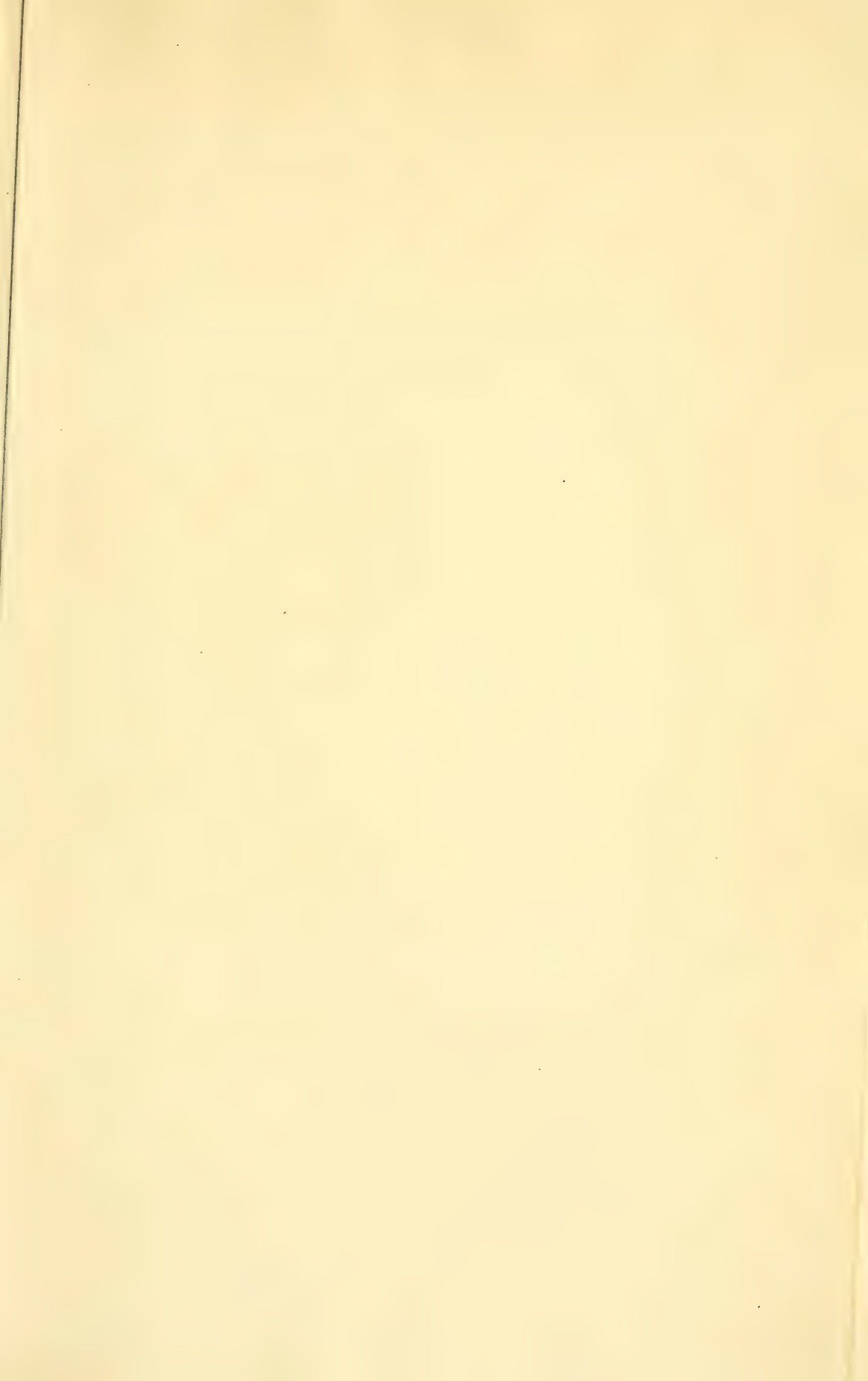
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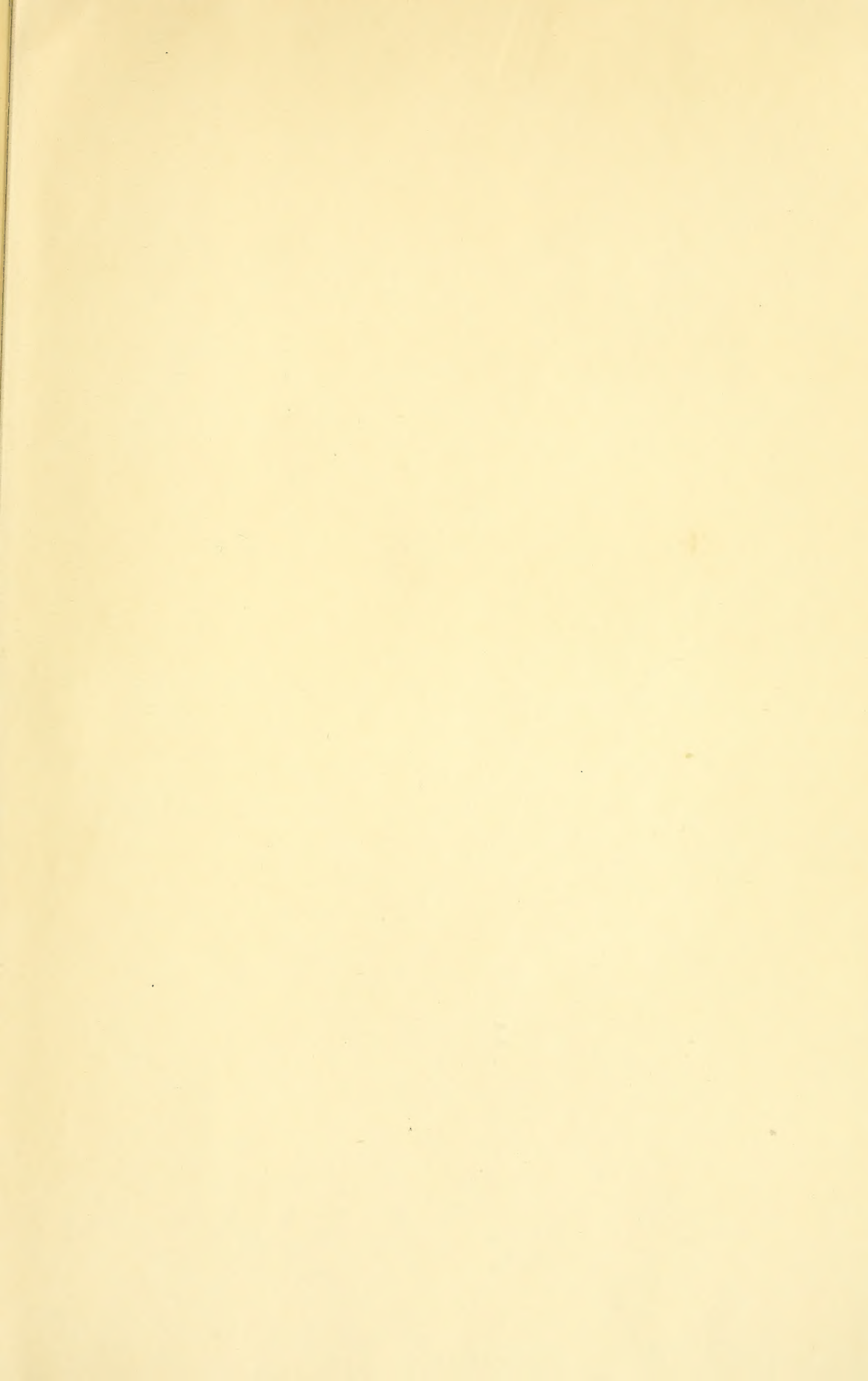
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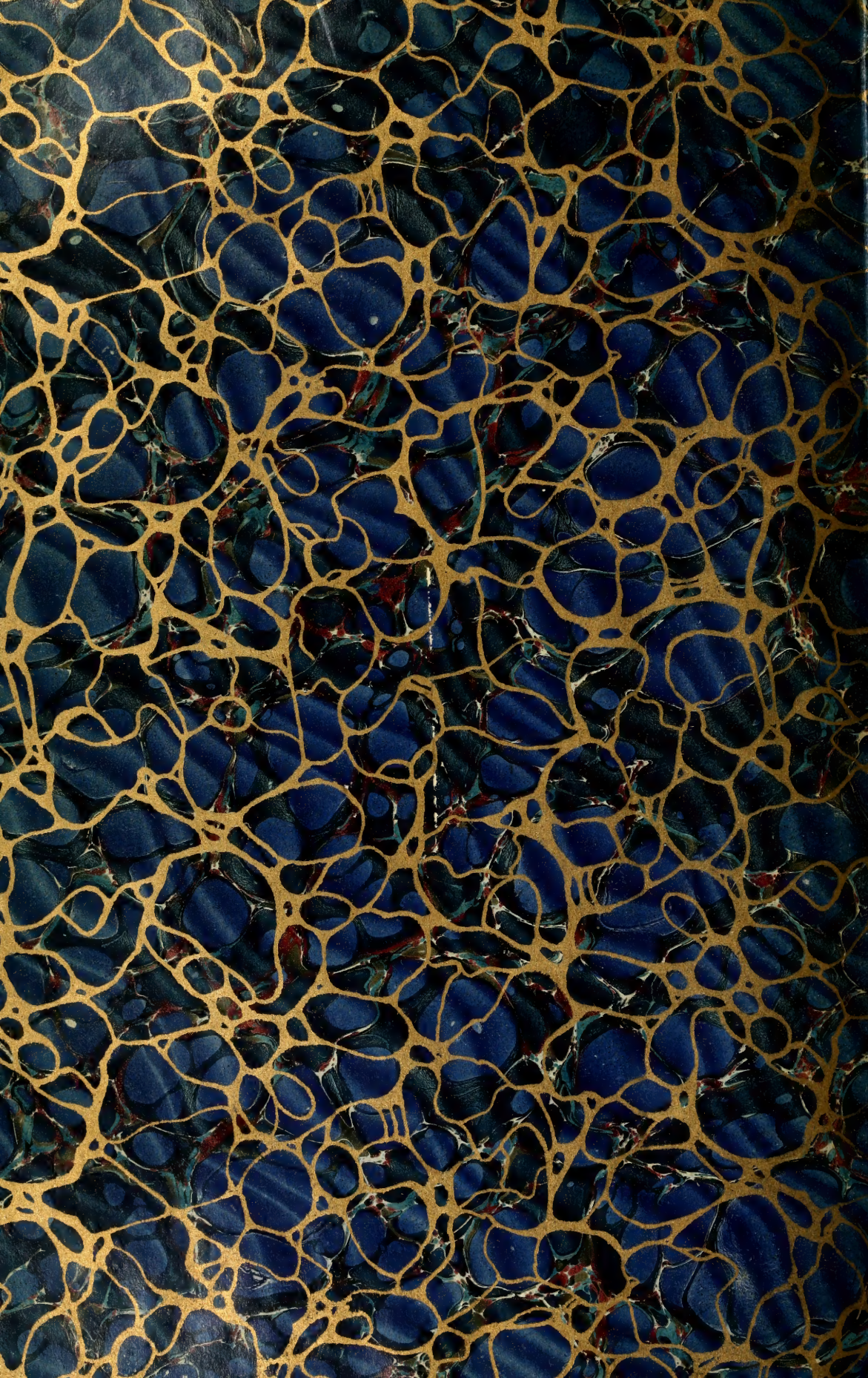
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